

DEFENCE COUNSEL OPENS CASE IN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TRIAL

Marcus A. da Silva, first accused at the Conspiracy Trial, was instructed by a person not now in the Colony that William Henry Cowie was the one who had taught Cheung Dik-chan, Chinese actress, how to drive.

This was the case put forward yesterday by Mr. Leo d'Almada, KC, counsel for Mr. Silva, in the course of his brief outline of the version of the facts according to the defence, prior to putting his client in the witness box.

The Conspiracy Trial continues at 10 a.m. on Monday, when Mr. Silva will enter the box to testify on his own behalf.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. E. H. William, Acting Chief Justice, ruled that Mr. Silva and Mr. Shao-kwai Tam, second accused, have a case to answer, after hearing legal arguments from all sides.

Both accused are standing trial on a charge of conspiracy to procure false evidence from Mr. Cowie, driving school instructor. In May and June in connection with a manslaughter case then pending.

Mr. d'Almada together with Mr. H. G. Sheldon, KC, and Mr. D. A. I. Wright, instructed by Sir Man-kun Lo, are for Mr. Silva. Mr. Tam is defended by Mr. John McNeill, KC, and Mr. S. V. Gittins, instructed by Mr. C. Y. Kwan.

The prosecutor is Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel. He is assisted by Mr. L. R. Andrews, Crown Solicitor.

At the start of hearing yesterday, Mr. Cowie entered the witness box to correct a statement he had made during his evidence. Having previously testified that he could not recall being visited on one occasion by a young lady who handed him a visiting card containing a message from F. d'Almada Remedios, Mr. Cowie said yesterday that the lady previously shown to him in Court might have been the one who handed him the card.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheldon, witness agreed it was only after he had finished his evidence that he then had a faint recollection of seeing her that day.

Mr. Cowie further agreed that he had instructions from Mr. Tom Cashman, Assistant Director of Criminal Investigation, about reporting any new matter between Mr. Silva and himself. Witness said that as far as he could remember, he only took notice of the visiting card after it had been left in his place.

Forgot to report

Mr. Sheldon asked if it had entirely passed out of his recollection within the space of five hours, so that he forgot to report this, to which Mr. Cowie replied in the affirmative.

Counsel at this point suggested that, in spite of the instructions given to him, Mr. Cowie had omitted to comply with them, and that now he was quite prepared to commit deliberate perjury "on even a small thing like this."

Denying this, Mr. Cowie said many people called on him at any hour of the day in connection with his business so that he was apt to forget his callers. He also denied that he did not report the matter of the visiting card to Mr. Cashman later on because he was afraid he would get into trouble for the first omission.

Opening the case for the defence, Mr. Sheldon told the Court that it was his submission that part of the evidence adduced is so wholly against the principle and practice of the Criminal Courts that it is inadmissible in law and that, if the case proceeds and conviction should by chance occur, there should clearly be a miscarriage of justice.

"It is my submission that this case should no longer proceed," he added.

Counsel asked the Court, for the purpose of his arguments, to assume everything against Mr. Silva. The position, he said, would then be that at the termination of the interview at the Peninsula Hotel on May 6 between Mr. Silva and Mr. Cowie, Mr. Silva had asked: "Are you willing to give false evidence?" and Mr. Cowie replied: "I will."

The crucial point is that there was then committed by Mr. Silva a wrongful, but not criminal, act. Mr. Sheldon continued. Although it is wrong for one to ask another to give false evidence, it is not a criminal act, and under British law, no charge could proceed in connection with it.

"The reason is that this is one of those cases where the intention to commit a crime is distinguished from the offence of an attempt to commit a crime. An intention is not criminal. There must be more than a mere intention. There must be an actual attempt."

Mr. Sheldon quoted several legal authorities to support his contention, and submitted that in the present case there was not single action of any kind showing a single expression of intention.

Based on his submission on the assumption that Mr. Silva had in

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fact done as he was alleged, Mr. Sheldon said what Mr. Silva made to Mr. Cowie was a proposition to the commission of a crime, but not a step in the commission itself.

On the other question by him and on the general authority, counsel went on when it has been established that Mr. Silva did not know if Mr. Cowie was willing to carry out his suggestions from May 6 to May 23, there is no question of crime arising.

Police instructions

"On May 20, Mr. Cowie, acting admittedly under Police instructions and plainly as an agent of the Police, initiated a series of conversations with Silva, starting with documents 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the transcripts.

"In those documents Mr. Cowie falsely says (1) that he is willing, subject to adequate payment, to give false evidence, and (2) that he is ready to make false entries in his appointment book to support the false evidence."

The prosecution's case is that Mr. Silva wanted Mr. Cowie to give false evidence, and agreed to pay him, and that Mr. Silva agreed to Mr. Cowie's proposal to falsify his book to support the evidence, counsel asserted.

"If this is the contention of the prosecution, then it is a matter of law, in my submission, the non-criminal intention which existed up to May 20 has been translated into a criminal attempt to procure perjured evidence.

"The result of the documents put in is that Mr. Cowie, acting as a Police agent, was caused or instigated the commission of the crime," Mr. Sheldon continued.

Counsel went on to quote various authorities from cases in England, in which was a case where a constable, on stumbling upon a house said to be selling strong drink at prohibited hour, went in and had drinks served to him. The man in charge of the place was subsequently arrested and convicted.

The man's conviction was however quashed on appeal when the appeal judge held the constable had in effect instigated the commission of the crime in having the drink sold to him. The appeal judge also admonished the constable in this connection.

Mr. Sheldon told the Court that the constable in question was, incidentally, a man of good reputation and had not a reputation like that of Mr. Cowie."

Not only did Mr. Cowie encourage Mr. Silva, but he instigated him to commit the offence, counsel submitted. The only distinction between the authorities quoted by him and the present case is that, in these cases, a crime had been committed before the action was taken by the Police.

In the present case, no crime had been committed at all before Mr. Cowie came in.

"And possibly no crime would have been committed if not for the Police action," he added.

Continuing, Mr. Sheldon said that as for Mr. Silva he was a one-man law firm and a busy man. He had heard instances where Mr. Silva got into "hot water" with Judges because of occasional omissions in legal matters before the Court, owing to the pressure of work.

It is possible that Mr. Silva would have awakened on the day of the manslaughter trial of Cheung Dik-chan and suddenly remembered about Mr. Cowie in that connection whom he will have hitherto forgotten, if not for Mr. Cowie's instigation. If Mr. Cashman's evidence is true, counsel continued, it proves how wholly wrong and dangerous it is for a Police action of the sort to be initiated, when no crime has been committed at all.

Mr. Sheldon said that the subject matter of this trial was without precedent.

"It is not by chance that not a case like this has been reported in hundreds of years."

"Such proceedings are opposed to the fundamental practice of our Courts."

British Justice

Counsel pointed out to the Court how "we like to talk a lot" about British Justice and how fairly it deals with the accused person, according to a certain criminal case in an American Court referred to in an English case in the connection. Mr. Sheldon invited the Court to draw a parallel on the present case with that American case, and said the present case fell exactly within the dictum of that Court.

"Should there be any reason why our Courts in this question should be leading behind the American Courts?" counsel queried.

Summing up the foregoing arguments in brief, Mr. Sheldon reiterated that there was no criminal action between May 6 and May 20. It was later instigated by the Police, and it is possible that, were it not for them, no crime would have been committed.

"And it is our case that and should not be committed," Mr. Sheldon insisted, repeating that

conversation, "is a page were in a language strange to Mr. Tam. In the course of Mr. Cowie said no less than four times 'I will make out the statement myself.' That indicates he would make the statement of the evidence he would give."

No inference of knowledge on the part of Mr. Tam can be drawn from this to support the charge, said Mr. McNeill.

Conversation reviewed

A page-to-page review of the conversation was then made by Mr. McNeill.

"I will make my own statement in my own words; I think that would be far better" was what Mr. Cowie said on page 7. Here he offered to make his own statement. He, Mr. Cowie, makes the statement, not Mr. Tam.

"I will make up my own statement, that would be the best thing," quoted Mr. McNeill from page 9.

The best thing to do is this, this is what I suggest, subject to your approval. You leave this here. I will make my own statement tomorrow.

On page 10 the question of fees was first mentioned by Mr. Cowie.

"Did he say nothing about my fee? Did he give you the full amount of \$1,000?" There was no offer made by Mr. Tam to pay fee, submitted Mr. McNeill.

Then on page 15 there is the remark of second accused: "Then I will leave this here with you."

Mr. McNeill then touched upon the record which he said is a very valuable instrument in many ways but it must be remembered it records words only, and not documents or gestures. This, submitted Mr. McNeill, is very important because in evidence, not only words, but also the reactions to words—facial expressions, movements of the hand, scratching of the head, etc. come in.

Here he quoted authorities on this point.

Now what were the reactions of second accused in the course of the conversation he had with Mr. Cowie? This is brought out in his cross-examination of Mr. Cowie.

Submitting that in law there should be no question of presumption that the accused knew of the "false" evidence, Mr. McNeill said just a scintilla of evidence against the accused is not enough.

Quoting from authorities in support of his proposition, Mr. McNeill submitted that there must therefore be shown by the prosecution that the two accused had actually come to an agreement to an illegal action, in a conspiracy charge.

Continuing his submission, Mr. McNeill said if A asked B whether he is prepared to make a statement in evidence, that is not an illegal act. Therefore if B is confused throughout the whole conversation, he appeared to be vague, and did not quite know what he came for, and what to expect.

The only person who saw the reaction of Mr. Tam at the conversation was Mr. Cowie, submitted Mr. McNeill. There was no other witness.

Mr. Tam replied he understood. That, said Mr. Hooton clearly showed he knew what was in the statement.

Then there was the paying of \$1,000 to a person who could be subpoenaed in a criminal case.

There was also the disqualifying of his real name when he told Mr. Cowie his name was T. H. Lo.

Then there was the actual passing of the money, quite a considerable sum, followed by Mr. Cowie to get in touch with Mr. Silva.

Mr. Cowie had said second accused appeared to him to be typical of those Chinese who were not fully conversant with the English language. Mr. Tam appeared to be confused throughout the whole conversation. He appeared to be vague, and did not quite know what he came for, and what to expect.

The only person who saw the reaction of Mr. Tam at the conversation was Mr. Cowie, submitted Mr. McNeill. There was no other witness.

It is unreasonable in circumstance to expect the jury to say Mr. Tam knew the statement was false.

Law of conspiracy

Mr. McNeill added there was also no legal result to be obtained, and then went on to deal with the law of conspiracy.

To support a charge of conspiracy there must be conspiracy first, and there is no evidence in this case that there is conspiracy.

Quoting authorities he said there must be more than a scintilla of evidence for a case of this kind to go before a jury, and he submitted that on the evidence before the Court there was none to show that Mr. Tam knew the statement was false. The only evidence is that he did not know what he was doing.

Mr. Hooton, in his reply, submitted there was strong evidence of a prima facie case.

He dealt first with the submissions of Mr. Sheldon about Police spies. That question has always arisen in cases of Police traps, which he submitted, had to be resorted to in cases of corruption, bribery, perjury or attempted to procure perjured evidence.

Mr. Hooton then quoted three cases in support of his contention.

Replies to Mr. McNeill's submissions Mr. Hooton said common design is the root of conspiracy, and there is no need for one to know the other. One person may be at one end, and the other person at the other end, and so long as design is a common design, their actions are conspiratorial.

"The first time Mr. Tam met Mr. Cowie was on May 31. Clearly Mr. Cowie was expecting Mr. Silva. For that purpose Mr. Cowie had Police officers hidden behind curtain. Instead a complete stranger turned up.

"The conversation between Mr. Tam and Mr. Cowie is no evidence at all. The conversation covered 10 pages, most of which was not appreciated by Mr. Tam. What knowledge can you presume he had? I submit no inference whatever from this conversation that Mr. Tam had any knowledge whatever that the statement was false.

Dealing with the script of this conversation Mr. McNeill said the statement was not typed on any of Mr. Silva's typewriters. There was no evidence. It was typed on Mr. Tam's.

Mr. Cowie insisted he must see the girl. Mr. Silva had said to Mr. Cowie could help. Then submitted the statement to Mr. Tam. Does this not convey the impression Mr. Cowie had taught the girl but must identify her first?

Then there was the reference to the appointment book, and the question "how many times a week" and the reply "It's up to you. You have the appointment book."

Putting it at its very lowest, submitted Mr. McNeill, all this is consistent with Mr. Tam not knowing Mr. Cowie had taught the girl.

Further on in the conversation Mr. Cowie pressed for identification of the girl, and asked to meet her, to which Mr. Tam replied "Yes, I will arrange that," followed by Mr. Cowie saying "I'll make the necessary entries in the appointment book."

"And it is our case that and should not be committed," Mr. Sheldon insisted, repeating that

Reminders

Today

NAAFI Club, beach picnic, 2.30 p.m.; tombola, 7.30 p.m.

Chicco Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.

Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.

Garrison Players present "Thark" at Seamen's Mission Theatre, Gloucester Road, 8.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church excursion for Forces, 2 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Ice II classical Concert, 6.30 Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.

Opening of Diamond Amusement Park, Diamond Hill, Kowloon, 8 p.m.

MONDAY

SKAL Club lecture by Prof. Eller Alstaed, Jacob Room, HK Hotel, 8 p.m. (Illustrated by two films)

European YMCA Whist Drive, 8 p.m.

COOLIES OVERCOME BY ANILINE FUMES

Two Chinese coolies, taking part yesterday in transferring barrels of aniline from the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company Ltd. godown at West Point onto junks, were overcome by the fumes given off by the chemical which had leaked from some of the barrels.

The two men, who were handling the work in the junk, held at the time, collapsed, and were taken to the Queen Mary Hospital suffering from asphyxiation.

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BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion
of 25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.

Classified advertisements, accepted up to 6 p.m. for publication
in the following day's paper.

Replies for the following Box Nos. are awaiting collection:

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on
the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted free of charge if
Advertisers' requirements are satisfactorily answered.

POSITION VACANT

LADIES SHOE DEPT. an experienced Saleslady required for
the Shoe Department in a British
Store. Apply P.O. Box 470.

WANTED KNOWN

MAKE a note now, July 28th-
29th, GARRISON PLAYERS pre-
sent "Thark" Book now at Mou-
trice.

RADIO REPAIRS performed by
trained technicians under foreign
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Agencies, Szehol Building, 14
Queen's Road.

DRESSES and Blouses (all kinds
of materials) at competitive prices
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guaranteed. Inspection cordially
invited at Long Kee Ladies Tailor
810 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine
Peking and Tibetan, lovely de-
signs and colourings, various sizes
come and inspect at The China
RUG Co., Kayamall Building, 4th
Floor (Opposite Hong Kong
Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE
SWINDON BOOK STORE, 26
NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

FOR SALE

DRESSES: Latest variety of ready
made Summer Dresses from
\$20.00 up. Just arrived Linen,
Raw Silk, Satin, Polyester. Inspection
welcomed. Orders taken. Kee
Zang Co. No. 32 Nathan Road,
Kowloon, Tel. 50690.

CONVENIENT EASY Way to own
a New Pilot Radio. Whether you
need a bedside midget, large table
model, or luxury radiogram—
we have "Pilot" to suit. Terms as
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vised edition) at \$3.00 per copy.
Obtainable at all Leading Book
Stores and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages
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"China Mail" Office, Windsor
House, Tel. 32312.

NOTICE

We have to advise that as
from August 1, 1950 we have
appointed Messrs. The China
Steamship Company, 48 Bon-
ham Strand West, as our
Chinese Booking Agent.

On and after above date
application may be made
direct to the Chinese Steam-
ship Company for Freight or
Passage on vessels under our
Agency.

A. P. PATTISON
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Agents:
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CO., INC.

Hong Kong, July 28, 1950.

NOTICE

We, the undersigned, hereby
advise that it has been mu-
tually agreed between us that
as of August 1, 1950, Messrs.
Lam Kee Shipping Company
will cease to act as Chinese
Agents for Messrs. A. P.
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Agents:
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Hong Kong, July 27, 1950.

POLICE NOTICE
HOLDERS OF GAME
LICENCES

1. Holders of Game
Licences are notified that they
are required to obtain an
Arms Licence in order to
legalise the possession of fire-
arms formerly covered by the
exemption made by the Com-
missioner of Police under Or-
dinance 2 of 1933. This
exemption no longer applies to
the holders of Game Licences.
(Vide Amendment to the Re-
gulations made under the Wild
Birds Ordinance No. 21/1922,
published in Supplement No.
2 of the Hong Kong Govern-
ment Gazette No. 37 dated
July 14, 1950).

2. Application for Arms
Licences should be made to
the Officer-in-charge, Arms
Office, Central Police Station
before August 15, 1950, after
which date failure to apply
may result in prosecution for
unlawful possession of arms.

3. Applicants are required
to produce two passport sized
photographs of themselves.

COMMISSIONER OF
POLICE.

July 27, 1950.

OLD TONBRIDGIAN
SOCIETY

It is proposed to hold an
Old Tonbridgian Dinner in the
near future. Will any O.T. in
the Colony, therefore, please
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phone 30331.

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NOTICE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY
(1951 EDITION)

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NOTICE

THE REGISTRATION
OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1949

Arrangements have been
made to register, photograph
and thumbprint all persons
holding valid wireless receiving
licences together with the
members of their families over
the age of 12 years.

Registration will take place
at the following centres:

Kowloon, Yaumati Govern-
ment School, Nathan Road.

Hong Kong, Hennessy Road
Government School, St.
Joseph's College, Kennedy
Road (side entrance).

Kowloon residents are requested to make use of the
Licensing Office in Kowloon in order to reduce congestion
at the Hong Kong Centre.

3. Order of Licensing.

Vehicles will be licensed in "Blocks" of 400 per day
commencing with Nos. 1-400 on Monday, 3rd July and
continuing as follows:

POLICE NOTICE

REMINDER

ANNUAL LICENSING OF VEHICLES FOR PERIOD
1st JULY, 1950 to 30th JUNE, 1951

1. Date of Commencement of Licensing.

Annual licensing will commence on Monday, 3rd July,
1950 at 9 a.m. and will continue daily closing at 4 p.m.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

2. Places of Licensing.

Annual licensing will take place at Central Police Station
(entrance from main door in Hollywood Road) and at
Kowloon Traffic Office, (corners of Nathan & Prince
Edward Roads), which has been opened for the benefit of
Kowloon residents.

Kowloon residents are requested to make use of the
Licensing Office in Kowloon in order to reduce congestion
at the Hong Kong Centre.

3. Order of Licensing.

Vehicles will be licensed in "Blocks" of 400 per day
commencing with Nos. 1-400 on Monday, 3rd July and
continuing as follows:

Private Cars

Monday, 3rd July	1	400
Tuesday, 4th July	401	800
Wednesday, 5th July	801	1200
Thursday, 6th July	1201	1600
Friday, 7th July	1601	2000
Monday, 10th July	2001	2400
Tuesday, 11th July	2401	2800
Wednesday, 12th July	2801	3200
Thursday, 13th July	3201	3600
Friday, 14th July	3601	3999
Monday, 17th July	7001	7400
Tuesday, 18th July	7401	7800
Wednesday, 19th July	7801	8200
Thursday, 20th July	8201	8600
Friday, 21st July	8601	9000
Monday, 24th July	9001	9400
Tuesday, 25th July	9401	9800
Wednesday, 26th July	9801	9999
	(HK1)	HK200
		HK600
		HK1000
		HK1400
		HK1800
		HK2200
		HK2600
		HK3000
		HK3600

Motor Cycle

Wednesday, 8th August	1	400
Thursday, 10th August	401	800
Friday, 11th August	801	1000
	(HK1)	HK100
		HK1400
		HK1800
		HK2200
		HK2600
		HK3000
		HK3600

Commercial Vehicles

Monday, 14th August	5001	5400
Tuesday, 15th August	5401	5800
Wednesday, 16th August	5801	6200
Thursday, 17th August	6201	6600
Friday, 18th August	6601	7000
Monday, 21st August	7001	7400
	(HK1)	HK5000
		HK6000

Owners are requested to ensure that Vehicles are licensed
on the day allotted and shown in the above table.
Vehicles will NOT be licensed out of turn. Any Vehicles
not licensed on the day allotted will be licensed on 23rd,
24th and 25th August, 1950.

4. Fees.

The scale of fees for private cars, motor cycles and
commercial vehicles is as follows:

Private Motor Cars (Unladen weight)	
Not over 15 cwt	\$ 54.00
Over 15 cwt but not over 20 cwt	\$ 72.00
Over 20 cwt but not over 25 cwt	\$ 90.00
Over 25 cwt but not over 30 cwt	\$108.00
Over 30 cwt but not over 40 cwt	\$144.00
Over 40 cwt	\$180.00

Private Motor Cycles

Solo	\$ 18.00
Combination	\$ 24.00
Hand Trucks	\$ 48.00

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ROXY ADDED: TECHNICOLOR CARTOON: "JAIL BREAK"
BROADWAY ADDED: LATEST KOREAN WAR NEWS."

TOMORROW MORNING SHOW

ROXY AT 11.30 A.M. **BROADWAY** AT 12.30 P.M.

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SOVIET RUSSIA ENDS BOYCOTT OF THE UN

Speculation aroused by surprise announcement

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Jakob A. Malik, suddenly ended the Russian boycott of the United Nations today and informed the UN that he would take over the Presidency of the Security Council on August 1. He also called a meeting of the Council for that date. Mr. Malik's decision was transmitted to the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, in a letter telephoned to Mr. Lie.

It was the first move Mr. Malik had made toward the Council since he stalked out of the Chamber last January 13 after the delegates had refused to expel Nationalist China from the Council table.

The Council was already due to meet on Friday morning to discuss the report on the Korean war effort from the United Command. That meeting is still on, but the word that the Russians are coming back on August 1 will obviously overshadow any deliberations of the Council.

Mr. Malik's return to the Council makes it certain that future decisions on the Korean war will face either long debate or a Russian veto. But Council delegates have insisted that the Russians cannot veto decisions already taken.

Mr. Malik's decision was communicated in this letter:

"Dear Mr. Secretary-General: I consider it necessary to inform you that in accordance with established procedure, I am assuming the Presidency of the Security Council in August of this year and that I am setting the date of the meeting of the Council for August 1 at 2.00 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. I request you to arrange to notify the

members of the Security Council of the date of the meeting. The agenda will be communicated subsequently."

"With respect, J. Malik."

Chinese question
There was no elaboration when a UN spokesman read the text to a specially called news conference. A minor secretary of the Soviet delegation stood in the background and smilingly watched as reporters rushed to phone their offices.

Some action from the Russians had been expected during August, since the Soviet Union normally would have the chairmanship under the regular alphabetical rotation of an.

Council delegates are also discussing a possible sudden break in the impasse over Chinese representation in the UN.

They suggested that Mr. Malik as Chairman might make a ruling that the Nationalist Chinese delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, was not a member of the Council. Dr. Tsiang might challenge this ruling, and Mr. Malik would put the challenge to the vote.

With the line-up in the Council almost evenly divided on the China question, it appeared likely that Dr. Tsiang would not get the necessary majority of seven votes needed to overturn the ruling.

Delegates discussing this report said Dr. Tsiang might count only on the votes of himself, the United States, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt and France. They said the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, India, Norway and Britain—all of which have recognised Red China—certainly would vote for the ruling, since they no longer recognise Dr. Tsiang's government.

New impasse?

If such vote should materialise, the Nationalist delegation would be unseated, but, on the other hand, there appeared little or no chance that the Chinese Reds would get the necessary majority to win a seat.

Thus it might develop that the Chinese seat would remain vacant for a while, at least.

Mr. Malik has kept in touch with the UN since his walk-out. His secretaries have made trips to the UN to pick up documents, and he has talked with delegates at social functions.

His predecessor on the Council, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, has fired several verbal broadsides against the Council's decision to fight Communist aggression in Korea.

Mr. Gromyko has said that the decision was illegal because the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communists were not represented.

But the Council has paid no attention to the Russian protest and has gone ahead organising a UN force to meet the Korean Communists.—Associated Press.

STAR

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DIPLOMACY SWITCH IN 41 HOURS

By O.H. Brandon

Overnight almost the United Nations took on a new meaning. Only a while ago, it was looking for someone to rescue it from the paralysis caused by the Soviet boycott.

Today, combined forces are fighting in Korea in the name of the United Nations and for the purpose of preserving the peace and maintaining law and order.

True, the U.S. carries almost the entire burden of what is still only called a "police action," but it is doubtful whether without the backing of the United Nations the U.S. would have gone so far as it has.

In Korea there was a UN Mission which testified to the aggression committed by the North Korean Communists and at Lake Success more than two-thirds of the UN members supported the resolution for immediate sanctions against the aggressors.

Mr. Trygve Lie, UN Secretary-General, who only a few days earlier had been attacked by a section of the American Press as a fellow-traveller for advocating the seating of the Chinese Communists and the ousting of the Chinese Nationalists in the Security Council, has firmly backed UN action against the North Korean aggressors.

Took calculated risk

Governments like those of India and Sweden who have consistently proclaimed their neutrality in the cold war have come out in support of Security Council action.

Without the UN—and American policy makers are fully aware of this—it would have been difficult to obtain such overwhelming support. It is also due to the UN that Congress with hardly a murmur approved President Truman's decisions.

Like Mr. Truman, the UN too, has calculated risk, for the possibility that Russia will not return to the General Assembly next September is real, and the UN may thus cease to be a universal organisation.

But there was no choice. It had become clear to everybody in the non-Soviet world that what Mr. Truman called a "return to the rule of force in international affairs" had to be nipped in the bud.

To the American public the UN action means more than the fact that the United States is not fighting alone. It sees for the first time in history a federal union of nations organising a combined army in peace time in which the UN flag is carried along with the national flags of participating units, and they are

pretty certain that she was just as much the occasion for the decision to discard this exercise in futility and to go back. Some of us had hoped that the members of the Security Council would have had the courage and the clear sense of realities to put Peking in the United Nations in the Soviet's despite. After all, whether we like the People's Government or not, its rule and authority are undeniable.

Now we shall have to wait and see what the next President of the Security Council is going to do about it. It looks like a case of the cat being put among the pigeons. Apart from the question of Chinese representation, there is the extraordinary circumstance that a Power which has proclaimed the previous proceedings of the Council "illegal," now re-takes over the key post of the Presidency of the Security Council. We just don't feel legally-minded at the moment, and it isn't likely that the free world will have a lot of patience for any legal niceties if that proves to be the Soviet's line of approach.

It will be interested solely in whether Moscow has decided to go back to resume its wrecking tactics or in a genuine effort to find a peaceful solution of the Korean problem acceptable to the United Nations.

The way in which Moscow turned down the appeal of the Council and of the British Ambassador to use its good offices to stop the conflict and pull its puppets back does not offer much room for optimism. But there are certain complications in this particular crisis which may promote a change in spirit as they have prompted a change in tactics from the walkout to the walk-in. Some of those factors are to be seen in Asia, but another is that the Western world is in the grip of a fierce and unending propaganda byplay, and we see

an alliance account for the unprecedented speed with which the UN was able to act.

In this case, even if Russia had cast a veto, a General Assembly which would have been called, would have adopted the resolution by a two-thirds majority.

The problem to follow

The change of American diplomacy has really been radical. It all happened in 41 hours.

Like any act of leadership, the President's announcement produced new responsibilities and burdens, and never before has the U.S. faced Soviet aggression in such determined and radical manner—nevertheless, it has brought a sense of relief from frustration.

Since then the quick collapse of the South Korean forces has come as a shock to Americans. Even considering their lack of armament, reports indicate that they had little will to resist the Communists, little apparent will to fight for freedom.

A further shock has been the first unsuccessful intervention of American troops in Japan; the President is confident that it is only a question of time until the UN forces win the upper hand.

Yet after military victory the problem of how to resettle the shattered South Koreans and how

to preserve the integrity of the territory south of the 38th Parallel will become very acute, and no one seems to expect that American forces will be able to leave Korea after they have pushed the Communists back to and behind the 38th Parallel.

Far East trap by Soviet

The Russian strategy has been to pin the United States down in the Pacific.

British and France are already heavily committed in Malaya and Indo-China. The U.S. has so far avoided a similar fate in Indonesia and the Philippines, but now it has got embroiled in one of the worst dead-ends in that area.

Top strategists are convinced that the compliant of Western Europe continues to be Russia's number one aim, and that all efforts to involve the Western Powers in the Far East are nothing but a trap. But, willingly, more and more American, British and French troops have been sent to the Pacific, more and more arms diverted there from Western Europe.

President Truman is now facing the difficult problem of how to increase American world-wide military commitments, and he will not be able to postpone for very long radical measures to increase the production of military weapons and the recruiting of larger standing military forces.



Official says very few persons dodge personal taxes in Hong Kong.

The tens of thousands of foreign cars, of course, mainly owned by very poor people, who really need them to go round soliciting help for their indigent families.

Or, as one correspondent suggested, it sounded just like take and Pandey kidding.

No Koreans running short of gas.

You can't say that about the commentaries.

To have a Russian as president of the Security Council is not a very Cominform of Soviet technique, but I suppose they couldn't resist the opportunity of putting in a gremi from the Kremlin.

"Hangman electrocuted."

After a lifetime's study of a different method, too.

Arrested teenagers, said the inspector, raised a commotion and he needed help to get them into the detention cage. "Later he took them out singularly for their statements."

This is indeed stronger than friction.

"Ship ordered to dash to Heard Island."

There was probably a sound reason.

"Sidney Francis Cox, 14-year-old messenger boy who went to work in the West India Docks 38 years ago..."

To do that, a fellow has obviously to be in genes.

Canada's richest man killed by one of his own coal cars.

So much more dignified, if it had been one of his Cadillac.

"CPAL plane arrives, leaves with passengers."

Anything to be different, I suppose.

A top secret despatch case lost in Detroit was returned by the police within 24 hours.

It was generally agreed that they had handled the case with despatch.

"He was thrice rescued from sinking ships during the Dunkirk evacuation."

Certainly had a bad spell.

Myrtle says maybe men aren't all perfect, but they're the best opposite sex we've got.

London, July 27.

Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg, well-known Russian writer and journalist, told a Press conference here that the proposals made by Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, to end the hostilities in Korea were excellent.

He regretted that the United States Government had replied to these proposals in a different manner to the Soviet Government.

Asked whether the Russians could not use their influence to make the North Koreans stop fighting, Mr. Ehrenburg said that it was the Security Council which had cast "illegally" in Korea and it was for the Council now to stop the fighting rather than Russia.

He added that in Korea there were no Soviet soldiers, but there were Americans and now British and other nationalities as well.

Reuter.

"I'm going for my holidays in next year."

London, July 27.

The Communist "Daily Worker" apologised today for implying that a Russian atom spy who deserted to the West was an imposter trying to make propaganda against the Soviet Union.

The "Daily Worker" apologised in court in settlement of the Russian libel action.

It said its implications were without a "faintest foundation" and agreed to pay the legal costs and expressed appreciation that he had not asked damages.

The Russian is Grigori M. Andreyevich Tokarev, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Soviet Air Force. Tokarev sought asylum more than two years ago, saying he could not longer stomach the

Communists and their preoccupation with championing peace while preparing for war.

Tokarev wrote several newspaper articles against the Soviets.

The "Worker" suggested that he was taking with the aim of misleading the British people.

His lawyer, H. P. J. Milne, said in the High Court Divi-

"Nominal" he was a special representative on aviation matters and secretary to the Soviet section of the Allied Control Council in Berlin, but in fact he was specially selected by the Politburo, the Soviet Government, and personally by Joseph Stalin.

He is now a member of the Peking Information Bureau, upon clandestine atomic research, and a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

Reuter.

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WALK OUT TO WALK IN

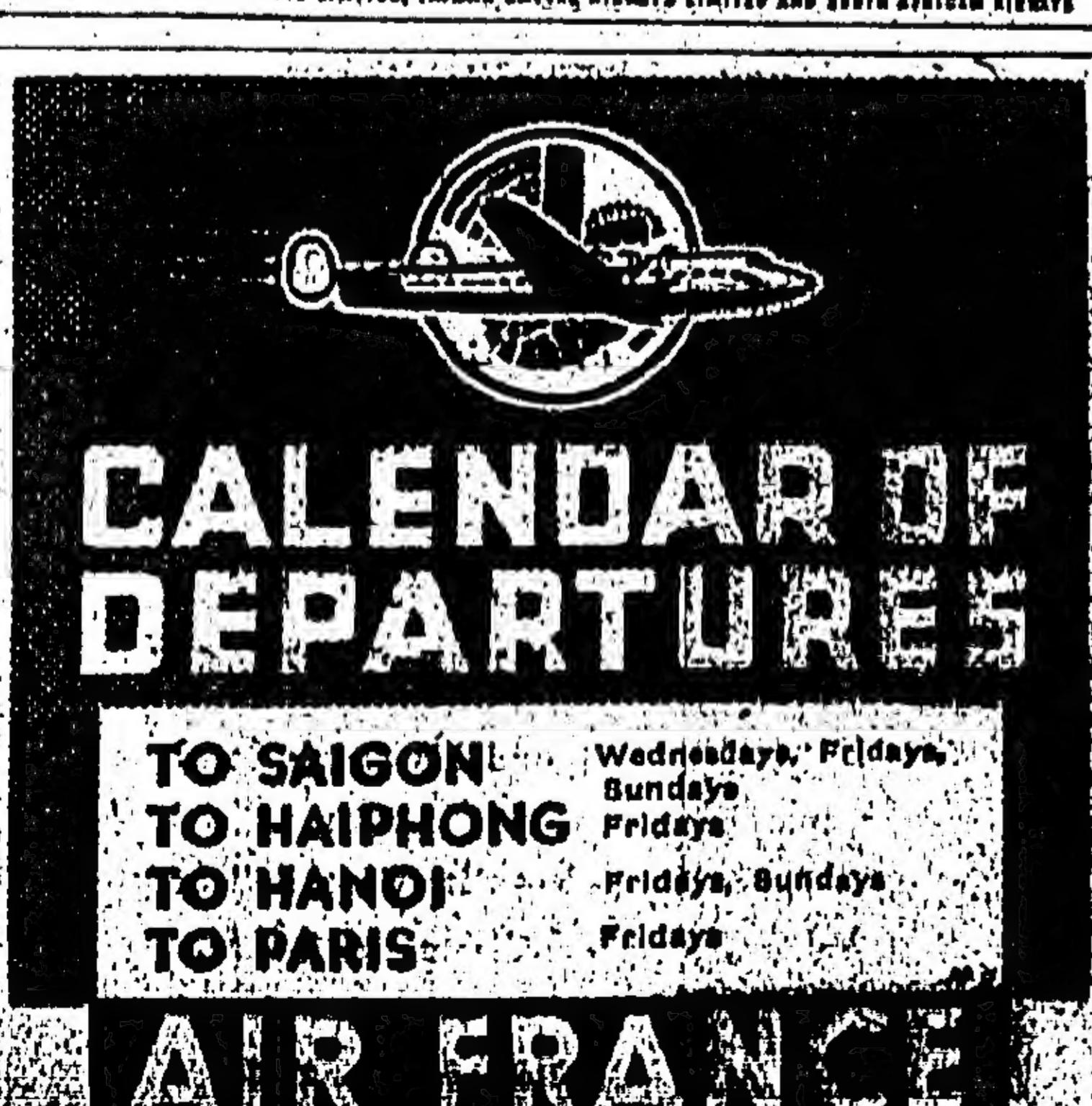
After staging one walkout after another from meetings of the United Nations organisations during the past six months and more, Moscow has suddenly climbed down. It has announced that it will return to Lake Success and that, in accordance with the rotation system, the Soviet delegate, Mr. Malik, will take over the post of President of the Security Council as from August 1. It is a move typical of Soviet methods of persistent and cynical opportunism. But this time it was not a completely free choice.

The original decision to walk out as a demonstration of disapproval of Nationalist representation of China had lost its propaganda value with stale repetition. The quality of gratitude in Peking was overstrained. The Soviet absence from the fateful session of the Council on Korea was, from the viewpoint both of the Soviet and of the People's Government in Peking, a calamity. Moscow's absence made a veto of military sanctions impossible. What is more, the decision to invade and conquer South Korea without, apparently, the slightest warning to, or consultation with, Peking must have infuriated Government leaders there. It provoked almost at once a warning from Mao Tse-tung that the affairs of the various countries throughout the world should be run by the peoples of those countries, and the affairs of Asia should be run by the peoples of Asia themselves. In context this was ostensibly addressed in particular to the United States in resentment over Taiwan, but it was nevertheless a very wide generalisation just as clearly applicable to the Kremlin. It was interpreted with strict logic, a plague on both houses.

There is, too, a quality of bitter irony about it because only a few days earlier—and a few hours before the Koreans actually crossed the 38th Parallel in the march on Seoul—Mao Tse-tung had gone out of his way to speak "with elation and joy" of the passage of the agrarian reform law and to proclaim that "internationally, China must firmly unite with the Soviet Union and all peaceful forces throughout the world for her great aims." There cannot be the slightest indecision or wavering on this question. Some of the Party members and other leftist critics of the pro-Kremlin line must have licked their lips at what followed, but Chairman Mao must have bitten his.

No person of even limited intelligence can swallow the pretext that the South Koreans began the war in Korea. It was as hollow as that used by the Japanese when they staged the Mukden Incident—with which it must have been almost immediately associated in every Chinese mind, and not least in the minds of the People's Government. It wasn't any source of comfort either to reflect that after all the Korean Communists were adopting precisely the same methods of "liberating" their own country and uniting it that the Chinese themselves had adopted.

China was the nominal occasion for the Soviet pro-Soviet propaganda byplay, and we see



WINSTON CHURCHILL ON WEST'S DEFENCE

Grim outlook in Europe if war breaks out

ATOM BOMB DETERRENT

The veteran war leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, said today that American superiority in atomic bombs was still an effective — and, even perhaps a decisive — deterrent to any major act of Russian aggression. "It is for this reason that I have ventured to express the opinion that a third world war is not imminent and I cherish the hope that it will be averted," he told the House of Commons. But, he said, the atomic bomb was the only weapon on land, sea or air in which the Americans could possibly have overwhelming superiority during the next two or three years.

Mr. Churchill recalled that in 1940 he had felt that the development of vast air power would bring Britain out of her troubles. He could not feel the same sense of concrete insurance now.

"We are more defenceless than we have ever been, and I find the terrible thought that we must never despair. We must never give in," he declared.

Comparing Russia's ground strength with that of the Allies in the event of a war now, Mr. Churchill said that even if half of the estimated 175 Soviet divisions "was used against us in Western Europe, they could launch over 20 divisions upon us without any further mobilisation."

He described the sending of jet aircraft engines by Britain to Russia, Egypt and the Argentine as "an act of improvidence beyond description" and called upon the Defence Minister to say whether the sale of jets to neutrals had ceased.

Earlier, Mr. Churchill failed by only one vote to force the Government to hold today's session of the debate in secret.

Known facts

There were loud cheers and some gaps of surprise as the small margin was announced — 206 votes for the Government and 295 against.

Mr. Churchill formally demanded the vote on secrecy in Parliament's traditional manner. Smiling broadly as he scrutinised the public galleries, he announced, "I spy strangers".

The Speaker (Chairman) — Colonel Clifton Brown — thereupon ordered the vote to be taken.

The Liberals voted with the Conservatives against the Government.

Planning to make his major speech in the debate, Mr. Churchill said that since the session was to be public he would confine himself to stating facts which were certainly well known to Russia and to the General staffs of Europe and America.

Russian strength

The veteran statesman commented on the statement made yesterday by the Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, that Russia had 175 active divisions.

He said, "Even if only half the 175 was used against us in Western Europe, they could launch over 20 divisions upon us without any further mobilisation".

Mr. Shinwell had stated that one-third of these 175 divisions are mechanised or armoured.

"That," said Mr. Churchill, "is a tremendous statement".

Mr. Churchill compared Britain's 6,000 tank strength with the figure of 40,000 Russian tanks which had been estimated by the Chairman of the War Services Committee of the American House of Representatives.

He declared that even more important than reserves or general stocks of tanks was the number organised in formation, and asked, "Can we be told the number of Soviet tanks now assembled on or near the Western front?"

Threat not mastered

Mr. Churchill went on, "In Korea we have soon how formidable even a few score of tanks might be, and how tough the heavy Russian tanks are.

"Any development and improvement in the tanks and other anti-tank weapons would be greatly welcomed."

Britain's former war leader added gravely, "I cannot think this threat of the enormous mass of Soviet armour is in any way mastered. Nor, for that matter, is there anything to use and service at the present time which could cope with this array of armoured tanks. There is, undoubtedly, an interval."

He did not think that the Russian rate of production of atomic bombs was at present rapid, he added.

In a criticism of Britain's policies, Mr. Churchill warned that there was no equipment in use at present which could cope with the Soviet armoured avalanche which must be expected if war broke out.

U-boat threat

Mr. Churchill said he had spoken only of Soviet forces, but there was also Poland, under

that a Soviet attack by modernised German U-boats on Britain's ocean lifeline might, perhaps, be far more severe than was Hitler's.

Fortunately, there was a fourth sphere of defence in which the United States had gained a measure of superiority — the stock of atom bombs.

Mr. Churchill said he adhered to his feeling that so far Russia had produced very few atomic bombs.

The extraordinary efforts they were making to obtain even small quantities of uranium seemed to justify this hopeful view.

Mr. Churchill criticised the "cheerful view" on atomic warfare taken by a recent Government manual on civil defence. It was a mistake in propaganda to weaken the force of this deterrent on the Russians by seeming to suggest that it was not so dreadful as had been thought.

Shinwell replies

Mr. Shinwell, in his reply to the debate, said that Mr. Churchill had said that he did not believe that war was imminent.

"But I am not prepared to take any chance," Mr. Shinwell commented.

"I proceed on the assumption that anything can happen and that trouble can break out anywhere even of a major character. So far as the West is concerned we know exactly what we require."

"I am bound to tell the House that our present position falls far short of our requirements," Mr. Shinwell said.

Rebutting "an assumption underlying many of the speeches" that Britain was going to fight alone, the Defence Minister declared, "We are not expected to fight alone."

World problem

Mr. Shinwell said it was not exclusively a question of what we have or what France or Belgium or Holland can put into the pool. It is a question of what the whole of the North Atlantic Treaty powers can contribute to the defence organisation not only in the West but elsewhere."

Mr. Shinwell said that the West was vital, but one had to look all round.

"We have the Far East, the Middle East and other parts where the danger of infiltration is very serious indeed," he said.

He said they were building up not only ground forces but forces in the air, and material, on the basis of a plan provided by the Atlantic Treaty powers.

Turning to the Korea situation, the Defence Minister said that no soldier under 10 would be sent there in the British contingent.

This meant that National Servicemen (conscripts) would not be sent except in very exceptional circumstances.

He added that in addition to calling up reserves for the Navy, announced yesterday, it might be necessary to take similar measures for the regular reserves of the Army.

Terrible thought

"We are more defenceless than we have ever been, and I find this a terrible thought. But we must never despair. We must never give in," he stated.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill said that hope must never be abandoned that a peaceful settlement could be reached with Russia based upon American atomic strength.

"That is the policy which gives us the best chance of avoiding a fearful atomic war," the Conservative leader said.

While it was painful in every respect to be told officially that Russia had been able to gain the secret of the atomic bomb, "between having the secret and having any large number of bombs there is, undoubtedly, an interval."

He did not think that the Russian rate of production of atomic bombs was at present rapid, he added.

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Mr. Churchill said he had spoken only of Soviet forces, but there was also Poland, under

that a Soviet attack by modernised German U-boats on Britain's ocean lifeline might, perhaps, be far more severe than was Hitler's.

Fortunately, there was a fourth sphere of defence in which the United States had gained a measure of superiority — the stock of atom bombs.

Mr. Churchill said he adhered to his feeling that so far Russia had produced very few atomic bombs.

The extraordinary efforts they were making to obtain even small quantities of uranium seemed to justify this hopeful view.

Mr. Churchill criticised the "cheerful view" on atomic warfare taken by a recent Government manual on civil defence. It was a mistake in propaganda to weaken the force of this deterrent on the Russians by seeming to suggest that it was not so dreadful as had been thought.

"I am bound to tell the House that our present position falls far short of our requirements," Mr. Shinwell said.

Rebutting "an assumption underlying many of the speeches" that Britain was going to fight alone, the Defence Minister declared, "We are not expected to fight alone."

World problem

Mr. Shinwell said it was not exclusively a question of what we have or what France or Belgium or Holland can put into the pool. It is a question of what the whole of the North Atlantic Treaty powers can contribute to the defence organisation not only in the West but elsewhere."

Mr. Shinwell said that the West was vital, but one had to look all round.

"We have the Far East, the Middle East and other parts where the danger of infiltration is very serious indeed," he said.

He said they were building up not only ground forces but forces in the air, and material, on the basis of a plan provided by the Atlantic Treaty powers.

Turning to the Korea situation, the Defence Minister said that no soldier under 10 would be sent there in the British contingent.

This meant that National Servicemen (conscripts) would not be sent except in very exceptional circumstances.

He added that in addition to calling up reserves for the Navy, announced yesterday, it might be necessary to take similar measures for the regular reserves of the Army.

Terrible thought

"We are more defenceless than we have ever been, and I find this a terrible thought. But we must never despair. We must never give in," he stated.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill said that hope must never be abandoned that a peaceful settlement could be reached with Russia based upon American atomic strength.

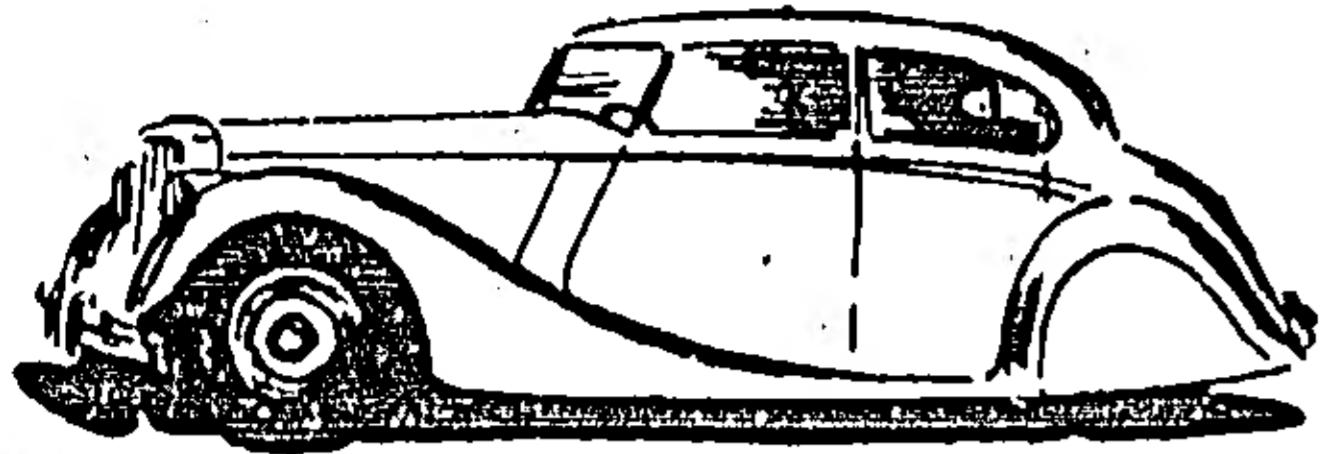
"That is the policy which gives us the best chance of avoiding a fearful atomic war," the Conservative leader said.

While it was painful in every respect to be told officially that Russia had been able to gain the secret of the atomic bomb, "between having the secret and having any large number of bombs there is, undoubtedly, an interval."

He did not think that the Russian rate of production of atomic bombs was at present rapid, he added.

In a criticism of Britain's policies, Mr. Churchill warned that there was no equipment in use at present

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A NEW GERMAN PEOPLE'S CAR?

Announcement of the new Gutbrod Superior 600 miniature car in Germany reveals an effort to produce a new people's car despite manufacturing difficulties in a country devastated by war

It is recognised that the Volkswagen is now too elaborate and expensive to be a true people's car and something simpler is needed to bring motoring within reach of the working man.

The Gutbrod company at Plochingen in the American Zone was known before the war for its commercial vehicles and for the small Standard Superior re-erected car which was produced in limited quantity.

Since the war, production of light commercial vehicles has been resumed and in 1949 3,000 delivery vans were produced.

Walter Gutbrod, son of the founder, has long been interested in making a small car, but bearing in mind his father's advice that "it is better to be your own master in a village smithy than to be general director in someone else's factory" he has evolved a scheme to supplement the resources of his own works by sub-contracting many of the components among other engineering companies in Wurtemberg.

Economy

Further simplification and manufacturing economy are achieved by using existing components obtained from other manufacturers. The independent suspension embodies Daimler-Benz parts; the central tube of the chassis is an existing component from another design, and throughout the chassis there are, as one report says, many old acquaintances.

The car is powered by a two-cylinder water-cooled two-stroke engine with flat-topped pistons. This is mounted ahead of the front wheels, which it drives through a three-speed gear box.

There is independent suspension all round by coil springs, with swing axles at the rear, and the chassis consists of a tubular backbone with outriggers to carry a light steel-panelled body.

In size, style and performance the Fiat 500, but the design is much simpler and there are fewer mechanical parts. The body pressings have been simplified and on both body and chassis considerable economies have been obtained by making parts interchangeable between left and right and front and rear.

The 1950 Mobilgas Grand Canyon run

(Continued from last week)

Improving Mileage Through Tune-Up

Without going into detail here, the well-known techniques will be promoted through reduced friction at all points, and improved combustion. Good servicing practices carry the dividend of longer life, less repair expenses, safety, and greater driving satisfaction.

Driving Technique

The public needs awakening to the importance of driving methods. Some of the best mileage figures were reported by those who practised on the course ahead of the run. Some carefully charted the whole course with vacuum gauges and mileage tester, before the cars were impounded. Discussion with the contestants pointed up the several basic principles which are already well known in engineering circles, but which must be driven home to the public before they will get the best economy from their cars.

The two most important points made by the drivers on this run called for the steady speed which would cover the distance within the time limit. The other point involved driving the road ahead; that is, plan the speed for several blocks or even as much as a half mile up the road, and hold to the absolute minimum the number of stops.

In hill climbing, the technique varied with the particular gear ratio and transmission setup of the cars. In all cases, hill climbing was accomplished by avoiding the full throttle, rich setting of the carburetor, and allowing the car to drop into the lower gears as it became necessary. Then holding the throttle open further than about 6° of Mercury manifold vacuum, they would shift down one or two gears while gradually losing speed up the hill.

THE MOTOROLA CAR RADIO

Just prior to the recent war, when car radio was beginning to become popular on this side of the Atlantic, one of the better-known American models then available was the Motorola. Owing to the restrictions on dollar imports which have been in force since the war ended none of the post-war Motorola sets, nor any other American model, has been purchasable in the U.K.

This was the position until the 1948 Motor Show at Earls Court when World Radio, Ltd., reintroduced the name of Motorola to the home market by producing the British-made Model 491.

At that time, however, only prototype models were available, but quantity production to meet the anticipated demand commenced early last year and the majority of orders can now be met from stock.

As this set represents a combined operation between British radio designers and their opposite numbers at the Motorola factory in Chicago, which boasts one of the largest and best equipped laboratories in the radio industry, tests were commenced with a certain air of curiosity to see what result Americans had accepted the somewhat severe restrictions on size imposed by the more compact nature of British sets.

Before proceeding further it can be said that this collaboration has produced a car radio which combines excellent performance with first-class reproduction.

Temporary nature

In common with some of the previous radio tests the Motorola set was installed in a staff Series Morris Ten saloon. In view of the fact that the installation was of a temporary nature the set was not mounted as neatly as it might have been for a permanent fitting, but even so the position employed for the set was perfectly satisfactory from the radio viewpoint—not old, it interferes with knee room for the average passenger.

The 6½-in. speaker, which is mounted in a specially designed lightweight anti-resonant case, was fitted at the off-side end of the bulkhead between the rear of the parcel shelf and the inside top edge of the scuttle.

On some cars, such as the Austin A40, where there is sufficient room to conceal a speaker behind the trimming above the windscreen, an alternative speaker of 5-in. diameter can be supplied.

Controls on the set are commendably simple. The knob at the left-hand side of the tuning scale, which is clearly calibrated in metres, combines the functions of on/off switch and volume control.

Behind this knob and operating about the same centre is a two-position tone control which increases either treble or bass response, while at the other end of the dial is the tuning knob with the wavechange switch behind.

To ensure the excellent reproduction of which this set is capable it is important that the tuning knob is turned slowly to and fro across the wavelength employed by any transmitter until quality is at its best—this takes but a moment and can be done without taking one's eyes from the road.

High standard

The high standard of performance, particularly during daylight hours, is mainly attributable to the efficient R. F. stage incorporated, the action of which, in brief, is to amplify the signals received from the aerial circuit before they are passed to the later stages which, as a result, are enabled to convert the signals to the sounds that emanate from the speaker with greater fullness.

As an example of the station-keeping qualities of the receiver a total of 32 medium-wave stations plus three long-wave was received between 3 and 3.30 p.m. on a weekend at a reputably poor spot, 22 of which came in with adequate strength and clarity.

During the hours of darkness, actually about 9 p.m. these respective totals were increased to 55 on the medium and seven on the long wavebands.

Finally, reference must be made to the high level of volume available and capable of being handled by the speaker without overloading.

Windscreenspray

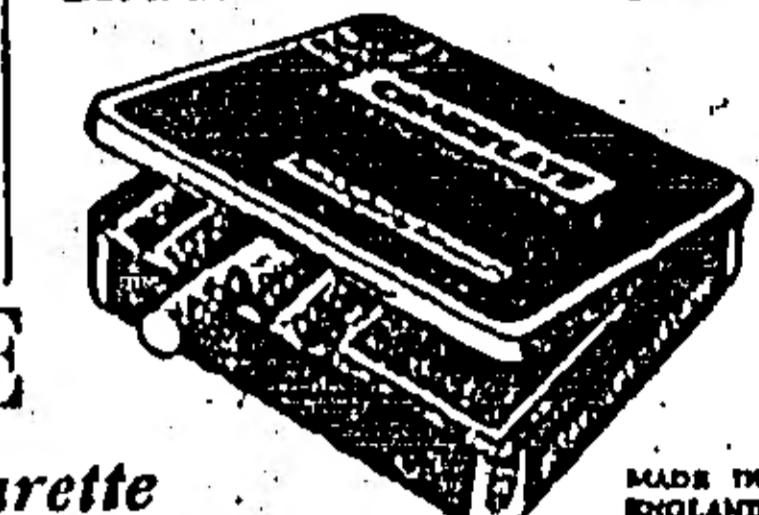
The new Lucas windscreenspray, designed to ensure that car screens are kept clear of flies, mud splashes, dust, frost, snow or, indeed, anything which will hamper vision, is not operated from the car battery. It is only necessary to pull back the control handle and the spring-loaded mechanism does the rest. Two jets of water from the single chromium plated nozzle soak the windscreen at each wiper blade area. The wipers then pick up the fluid and rapidly clean the screen. In winter an anti-freeze solution can be used to prevent freezing and to clear the screen of ice and snow. The reservoir contains enough fluid for many motoring miles.

An advantage of the spray is that it can be easily installed, the scuttle being placed in one place only when fitting. The fluid reservoir is made of tough glass and is attached inside the car bonnet. A rubber tube connects the pump (situated at the top of the reservoir) to a nozzle usually fixed to the scuttle about three inches in front of the screen. A wire cable operates the pump from an attractive control handle, shaped to fit the hand and situated on the instrument panel. Manufacturers are Joseph Lucas Ltd., of Great King Street, Birmingham, England.



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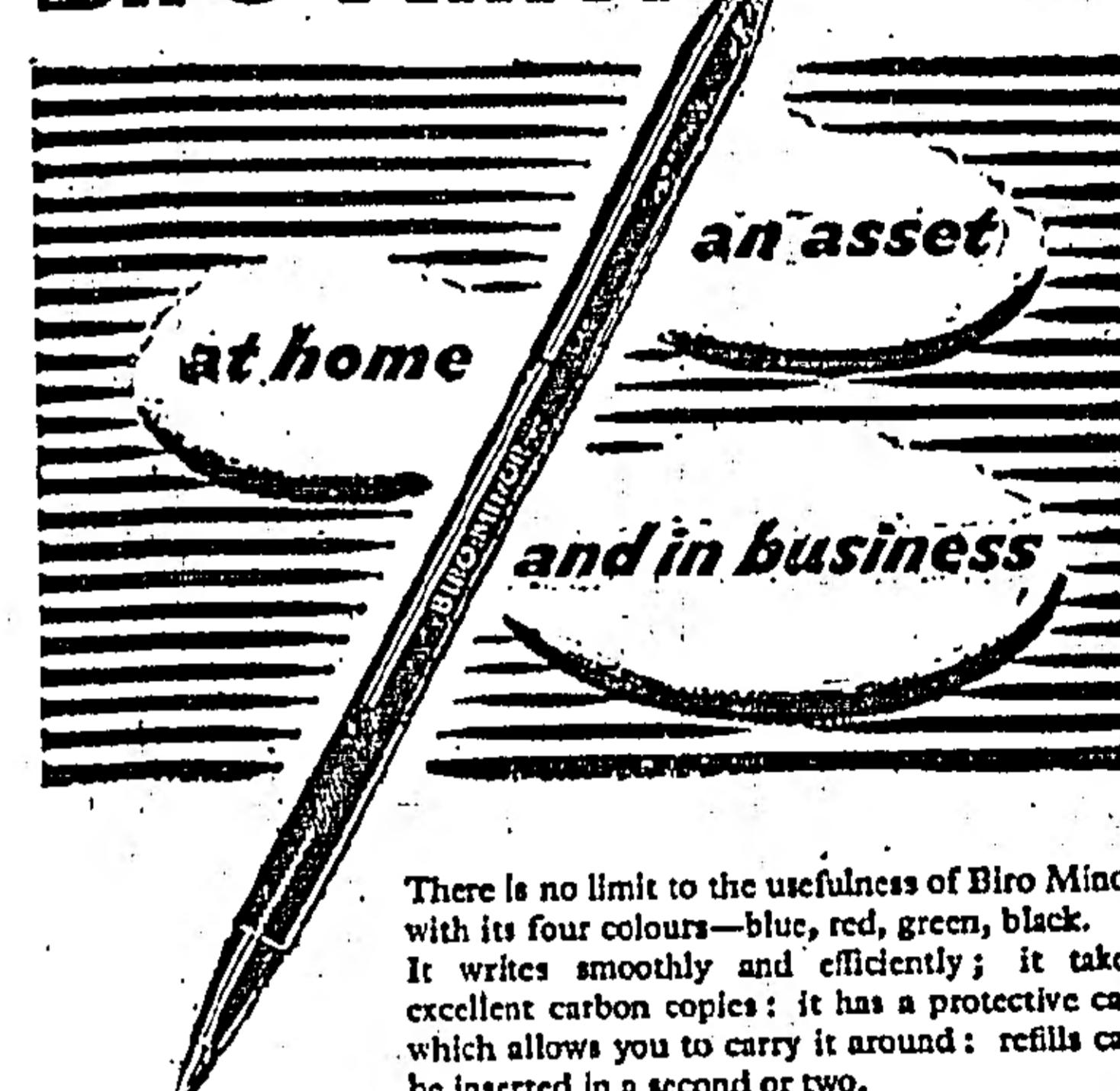


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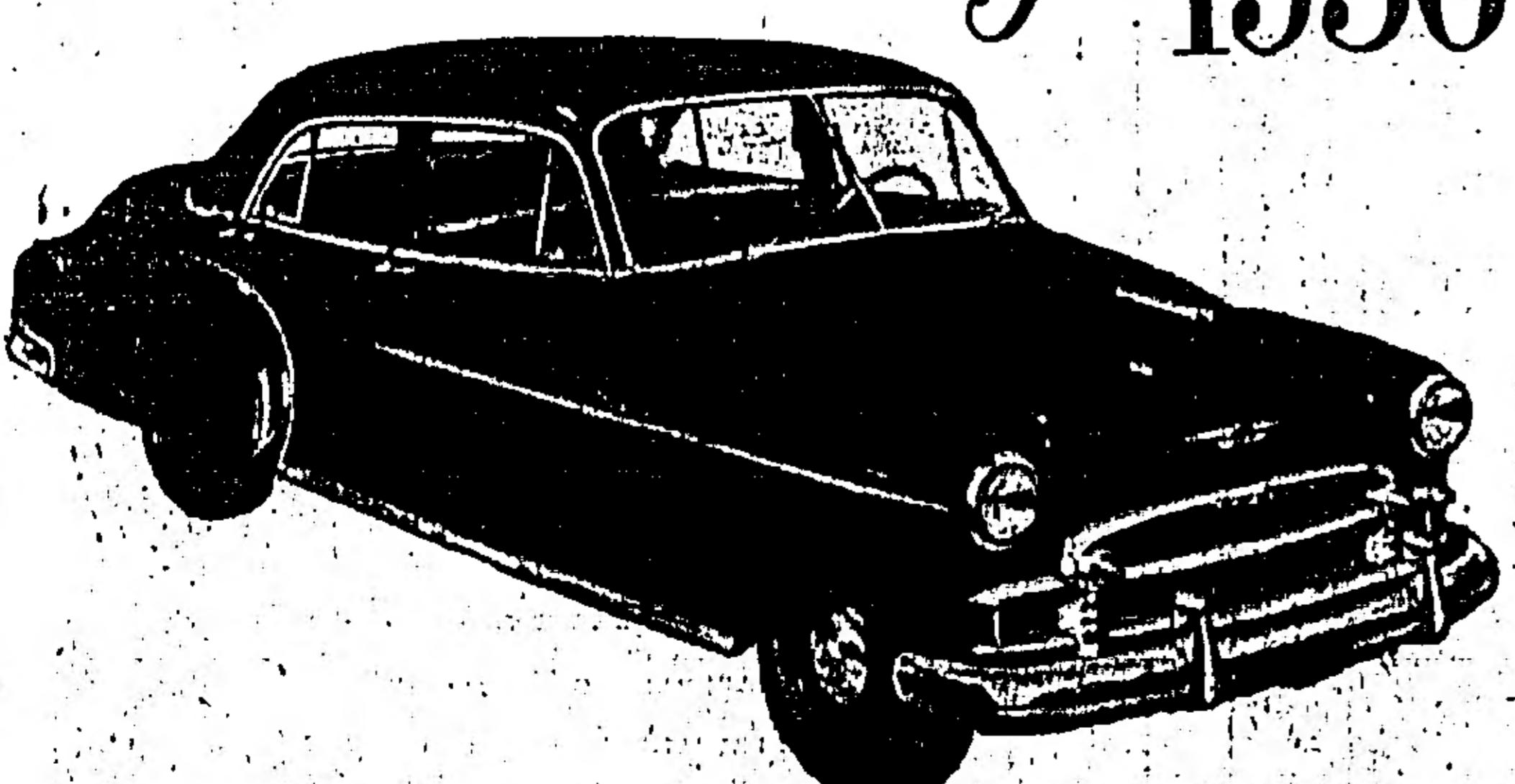
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In hill climbing, the technique varied with the particular gear ratio and transmission setup of the cars. In all cases, hill climbing was accomplished by avoiding the full throttle, rich setting of the carburetor, and allowing the car to drop into the lower gears as it became necessary. Then holding the throttle open further than about 6° of Mercury manifold vacuum, they would shift down one or two gears while gradually losing speed up the hill.

(By courtesy of Standard Vacuum Oil Co.)

Durban ricksha boy



Mangwazan Ngobo won the first prize at Durban with this magnificent head-dress of turkey feathers, sparrowhawk wings, and beads, topped with a heron's head. The head-dress extends even to bowl of the pipe he smokes. Thousands of people turned out to watch the first ricksha parade in Durban recently. The prize was four guineas. (AP Photo).

Anniversary of Bach's death observed in HK

"Johann Sebastian Bach is recognised today as one of the greatest creative personalities of any age and in any art," declared Father T. F. Ryan, SJ, in the course of a lecture-recital at the Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden yesterday.

Father Ryan was speaking on the occasion of the second centenary of the death of the composer.

He said: "That gives him a place among the great men of history, one of the rare few who 200 years after their death are remembered and honoured throughout the civilised world."

"A 100 years ago the admirers of Bach were able to list 37 books which had been written about him; in the 50 years which followed that number was increased four-fold; in the first 10 years of the present century nearly 300 new books about him appeared, and since that time, in spite of war and unrest and political uncertainty of every kind, a whole library of books has grown up about his name."

"It is the same with the publication-of-his-works.—Fifty years after his death there was hardly one of his compositions in print. A hundred years later, when the very name of most composers has perished, there were completed the 46 great volumes of the Bach Society, in which there is printed every note of the composer which is known to have survived. And, as if that were not enough, a new Society was brought into existence to maintain a constant study of the scores, and to publish every year a Bach Year Book to record the year's progress of study about the composer and his work."

"More striking still has been the growth in popularity of Bach's performed music. A 100 years ago he was still regarded as the musician's composer, one who could only be appreciated or even understood, by those who were scholars and specialists; his name was known as those of authors, like Spenser, whose read."

"Now there is not an orchestra or a choir, not a group of chamber music players, not a pianist nor an organist nor a violinist with a claim to any care for what is good in music, that does not aspire to perform some at least of the works of Bach, and not a cultured audience in the world which does not welcome his works and listen to the performance of them with critical familiarity."

Honoured name:

"Bach has an honoured name, but in our critical age a name is not accepted because it is famous, and no claim to greatness will be uncontested. There exist today many who are ready to admit the worth of Bach, but only as a historical figure, as a landmark in the history of music but who would not admit him as a composer whose music is acceptable to our ears as it was to those for whom it was written."

"There are others too who can regard the music of Bach as something up-to-date—and hot. It is impossible to expect all these to acquiesce in our praise of Bach, and it would be idle for me to attempt to justify him to them, for I am sure that they are not here to listen."

"I am not making an apology for Bach, nor am I attempting an explanation of his greatness; on this occasion when we meet to do homage to one of the greatest

DON IDDON'S DIARY

An uncivil war of words...

NEW YORK, TUESDAY.

Is there a mediator in the house? Not for Korea, but for America. A gigantic row is going on here.

The politicians are making the generals the butt and chopping-block for every sort of accusation. The Monday morning quarter-bucks are having a field day. Congress has become the league of angry men, shouting: "Who blundered on Korea? Why the armaments and where's the armaments and where's the money gone?"

For the first time in a long period the U.S. is indulging in bitter self-reproach. The pundits announced that Americans are not the best in the world at everything—not by a damn sight!

The military experts proclaim that sometimes other nations' soldiers, their equipment, and their intelligence service can be better than the home product.

To a people brought up on a steady diet of superlatives, assured from birth that they are the biggest, the best, the strongest, the wealthiest, the most resourceful and most ingenious, this self-flagellation is painful, even agonising. Also, it is uncalled for and undeserved.

The gnashing of teeth at each other has gone on long enough. The sooner the U.S. resumes its characteristic and largely necessary high opinion of itself the better for everyone, except, of course, the Communists.

I am surprised, too, at the harsh things Americans are saying about themselves over their shortcomings. But Britain has been let off lightly. The British do not show up too well from this distance.

As more Americans get into uniform and the country prepares to go on to a partial war basis, jarring reports come from London. Mr. Attlee is not coming to Washington to confer with President Truman; there are no British plans to put the country

on a war footing. No industrial or civil mobilisation or partial mobilisation is contemplated.

Not a clue

And worst of all—British oil sales to Red China boom, some British newspapers gibe at American setbacks in Korea, and Mr. John Strachey continues as War Secretary.

Who on earth is handling our public relations with the United States?

Few in Whitehall seem to have a clue to the crisis, and there doesn't appear to be a Press agent in all Westminster.

My American friends are telling me: "You can bet your bottom Marshall Plan dollar—and it will be the bottom—that the United States would not be content to go on a war footing, with all the sacrifices it entails, while Britain jogs along cushioned on airy-fairy Socialist welfare schemes."

Did someone in the audience mention Malaya? A good question. But no one here is hearing or reading about Malaya.

Korea is the supreme concentration of the Americans and they consider it would be good sense and sound policy to push out promptly some substantial British aid there and not rest easy on the warships made available to MacArthur and the vague expression of even vaguer further support...

To the limit

New Yorkers, of course, announce they will go to the limit in the struggle. The citizens are reconciling themselves to higher taxes, rationing programmes, controls, restrictions, and censorship.

The Americans have a penchant for Colossus. Because of the reverses in Korea they want to mobilise the entire nation, conscript women, spend £35,000,000 more on strengthening the Voice of America broadcasts, station 14,000 air-raid spotters throughout the United States, and establish 618 observation posts.

Some of these drastic measures have already been taken. New Jersey announces that it is ready to provide food and shelter and emergency medical care for 1,000,000 evacuees from this city. The metropolis more and more begins to behave as if the nation were in a world war. In Times-square the young men queue up outside recruiting stations.

There is a rash of flags and banners up and down town, and the appearance of General MacArthur on the cinema screens sets off loud applause.

Red round-up?

Interment of local Communists seems certain. It is a very big talking-point here.

And the greedy, the unscrupulous, and the frightened are back in business.

Although there is a shortage of absolutely nothing in this country—except armaments and soldiers—prices of meat, bread, sugar, coffee, eggs, pepper, cocoa, cheese, petrol and fuel oils have all gone up.

Panic buying is responsible in some cases, but generally it is because the under-the-counter profiteers are out to make fortunes again.

Furniture companies and shoe companies, car dealers and automobile distributors are marking their prices up all the time.

I'm not saying that war nerves or hysterics are here, but I begin to detect symptoms. There are rumours about using the atom bomb, and the New York Daily News has come out with a half-page article on preventing jitters.

Its advice? Disregard rumours, get into defence work, cultivate a mildly fatalistic frame of mind, and revive your interest in religion.

It is typical that it puts religion last. Many people are putting it first.

The extraordinary young man Billy Graham, the high-pressure evangelist, spent half an hour with President Truman the other day urging a national call to prayer.

The President himself looks weary and worn with responsibility. His chirp is subdued.

If the crisis gets worse General Marshall or General Eisenhower may enter the Cabinet.

Wild West rage

Not everyone is preoccupied with war or politics. Magazines run articles entitled "What Every Teenager Should Know About Dating" and the nation's youth admits it is going "cowboy-nut."

Every precocious pup here—and they are all precocious—is going around dressed like the Lone Ranger, carrying a popgun, shouting "Yippie!" and making millions for Messrs. Hopalong Cassidy, Gene Autry, and Roy Rogers.

(Continued on Page 10)

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**MENZIES TO
CONFER WITH
U.S. OFFICIALS**

New York, July 27.
The Australian Prime Minister, R.G. Menzies, indicated today that the type and number of ground troops Australia would send to aid the United Nations' "police action" against the Communist aggressors in Korea would be decided in discussions which he will open with U.S. officials in Washington on Friday.

Arriving aboard the Queen Mary from London, where he discussed defence measures with British Government officials, Mr. Menzies said that, while in Washington, he would continue talks to seek means aimed at strengthening the Pacific area against the Red threat.

The Australian decision to aid the United Nations in Korea reflected the combined will and judgment of all the Australian people.

"On this occasion, we have nations quite geographically remote from Korea, but all of them agreeing that here is aggression and it must be stopped.

"The free nations of the world for once have taken time by the forelock."

Mr. Menzies pointed out that Australia had already made plans and naval units available to General MacArthur's UN command in Korea and added that the extent of the ground forces Australia would send would be discussed in detail with Washington officials.

He said there are obvious difficulties when asked if he thought the Korean incident would remain localized.

"We hope so and I think there is good reason to believe so," he added. "I think prompt and strong action will have more limiting effect on struggles of this kind that weaker, hesitant action."

"I think what is happening in relation to Korea is the most significant thing that has happened in the world since the end of World War II, with the exception, perhaps, of one thing—signing of the North Atlantic Pact."

All volunteers

Australian Ministers who have been visiting State capitals were rushing back to Canberra today to deal with the latest Korean developments.

It was learned from reliable sources that the Australian ground detachment will be formed from volunteers from the Regular Army, the British Commonwealth Occupation Force and ex-servicemen from the Second World War.

This will ensure that only experienced men will be sent to the front. The training period, in consequence, will be reduced to a minimum.

The Acting Defence Minister, Mr. P. A. McBride, told a Press conference in Canberra that no decision has yet been made on the size or composition of the force. Mr. Menzies has been in contact with other Ministers of his Government on every development. Mr. McBride added.

A message from New Zealand said the Dominion's contribution

San Francisco, July 27.
Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Government in Peking, has sent a cable to Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, President of the Transvaal India Congress, supporting protest against South Africa's Group Areas Bill.

Mr. Mao described "against the Chinese, Indian and other Asian peoples."

Earlier, Dr. Dadoo had telephoned Mr. Mao calling for support of the protest, according to Peking Radio tonight—Reuter.

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**U.S. DETERMINATION
TO DEFEND GERMANY**

Washington, July 27.
The United States today reiterated its determination to defend Western Germany against possible attack from the East.

The United States determination was expressed by the State Department in response to questions about the mounting East German and Soviet propaganda imploring the West Germans to fight with Russia or remain neutral in the event of war.

The State Department Press Officer, Michael McDermott, said in a statement: "The West German—able to see, think, to speak and to act for himself in complete freedom—is less likely than perhaps some fear to swallow hook, line and sinker the Lorelei songs of the East German puppets.

"They have few illusions of the Soviet Utopia, in which their less fortunate brothers live, and they should have no doubts of our repeatedly expressed and continuing determination to defend the area of the Federal Republic against possible attack from the East."

Asked about the significance of the new and reportedly independent East German Communist Party, Mr. McDermott said: "On several occasions in the past, German Communists who have come into disfavour with Moscow, have sought to form parties 'independent' of Kremlin control. It is not possible, at this

time, to foresee exactly what success this new set-up may have."

Russian charge

Meanwhile, in Moscow, an "Izvestia" article charged the Western powers with maintaining in Germany military and semi-military organisations with a membership of 500,000 Germans, all under jurisdiction of a single unified staff.

According to "Izvestia," the Western powers are using West German industries for the large-scale manufacture of war material.

The authoritative Soviet weekly, "Now Times," said that the United States was increasing the danger of a new world war by its intervention in the Korean war.

"Settlement of the Korean problem by the Security Council is a normal, expedient method," the publication said.

"But for this, the Council must function normally. This is impos-

**ISRAEL ACCUSED
BY EGYPTIANS**

Lake Success, July 27.
Egypt today charged that Israel sent an armed force across the Egyptian frontier on June 30 in an act of "pre-meditated aggression".

The Foreign Minister, Muhammed Salah Eddin Bey, in a note to Mr. Trygve Lie, asked him to bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations Security Council.

The note referred to a border clash between Egyptian troops and an Israel force of about 100 men.

The Foreign Minister said that any further such incidents will not in any way serve the cause of peace in this region and might have serious consequences.—Associated Press.

sible without (Communist) China and the Soviet Union. The Security Council is not a security council when it is not working in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and with two of its five permanent members absent.

...The whole world knows that the American Government intends to increase its army, navy and air force to a level for exceeding the requirements for the aggression in Korea.—United Press.

Don Iddon's Dairy

(Continued from Page 9)

In fashions, men's ties begin to look martial, with patterns of rifles, crossed swords, and tanks. Women's wear becomes more seductive. Belts hug and clasp, necklines plunge, jerseys bind, dresses are shamelessly bare.

And Hollywood producers play their part by registering these titles for future films: "Korea," "South Korea," "China in Korea," "The 38th Parallel," "North of the 38th Parallel," "Formosa," and "Indo-China." What, no

Malaya?

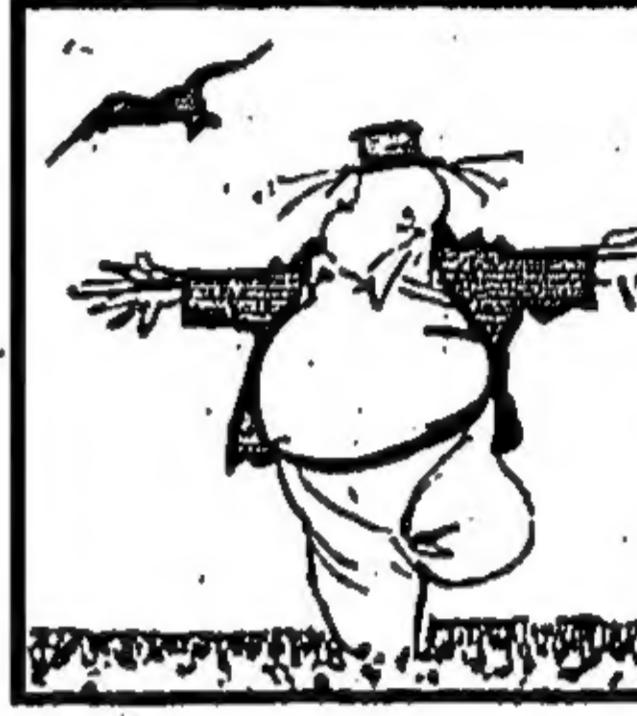
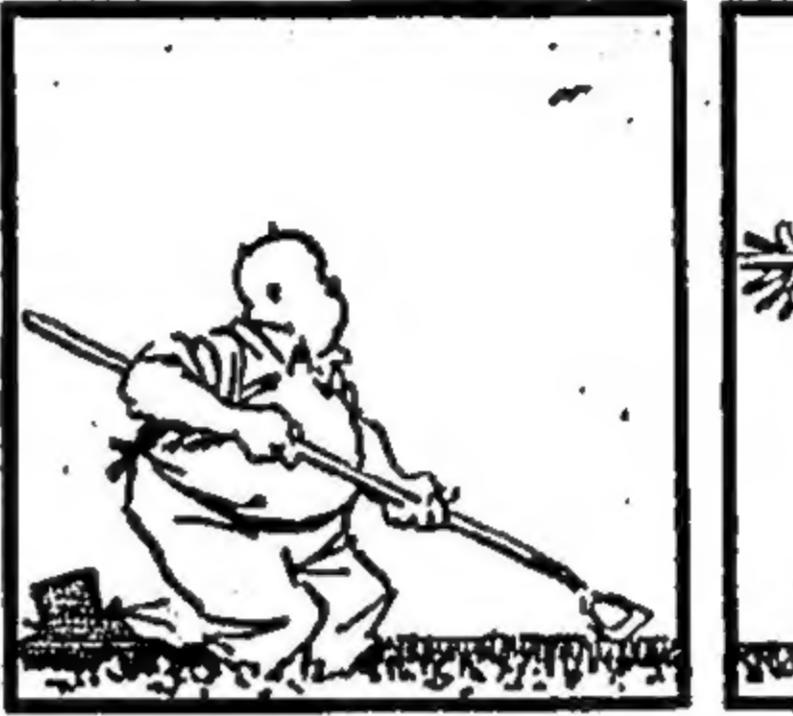
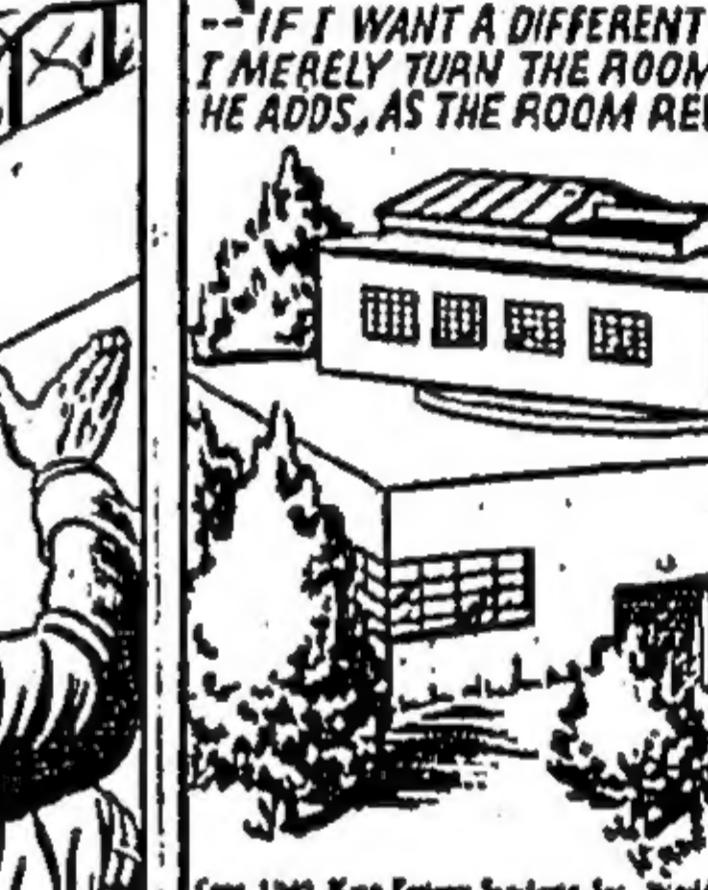
War jokes again

War jokes are coming back on front pages, but none worth quoting, and chorus girls strut in undress uniform.

Heard around the town: The Korean war is one of the few things Russia does not claim to have invented. When John Strachey says he has a clear conscience, perhaps, he means he has a poor memory.

Asked about the significance of the new and reportedly independent East German Communist Party, Mr. McDermott said:

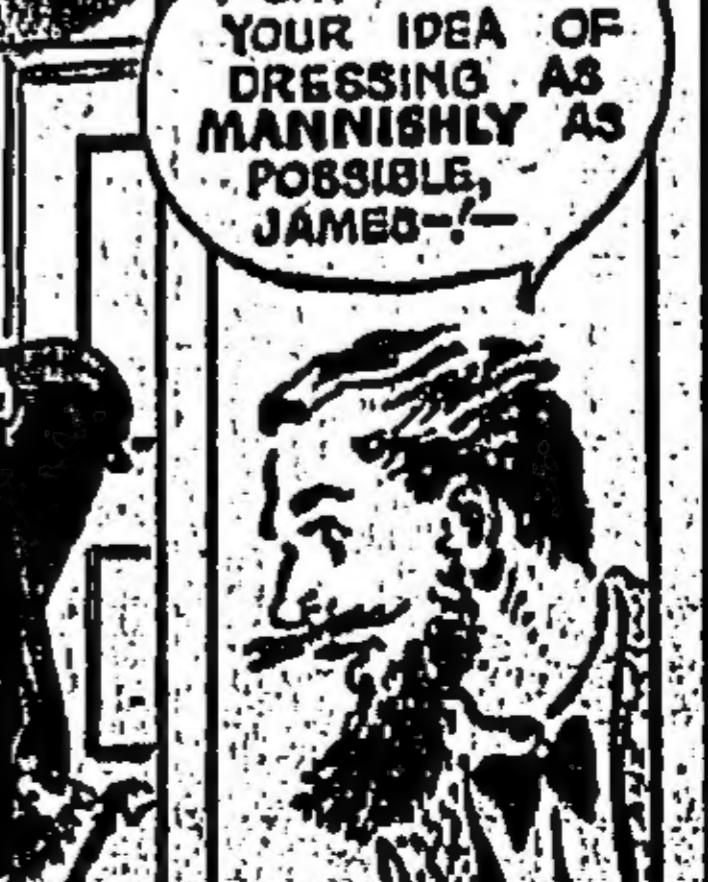
"On several occasions in the past, German Communists who have come into disfavour with Moscow, have sought to form parties 'independent' of Kremlin control. It is not possible, at this

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RIP KIRBY

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"SHANSI"	Saigon & Bangkok	5 p.m. 29th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 30th July
"HANYANG"	Singapore	3 p.m. 31st July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 1st Aug.
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 3rd Aug.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	3 p.m. 7th Aug.
"POYANG"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 7th Aug.
"PAKHAI"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 8th Aug.

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	31st July
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Saigon	31st July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	31st July
"PAKHAI"	Moji	5th/6th Aug.

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SAILINGS TO

"YUNNAN"	Sydney	2nd Aug.
"ANKING"	Japan	4th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	8th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	18th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart	28th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide	4th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANKING"	Australia & Ocean Island	7 a.m. 31st July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	4th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	14th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	25th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	1st Sept.

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"ULYSSES"	U.K. via Straits	3rd Aug.
"EURYMEDON"	U.K. via Straits	15th Aug.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Labuan	16th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	U.K. via Straits	16th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	U.K. via Straits	24th Aug.
"MENTOR"	U.K. via Straits	1st Sept.

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H.K.T.

P.M.

12.15—"Morning Prayer," (Studio)

12.20—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

12.32—Light Variety.

1.00—Fred Carpio Quartet, (Studio)

1.15—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.30—"Cantonese"—New Light Symphonic Orchestra.

2.00—"Tuna" (HICHTS)

2.30—"American Patrol"—A Programme of Record Characters, introduced by "Rosetta," (Studio)

4.00—"We Beg to Differ"—A Combat of the Boxes, With Joyce Grenfell, Gladys Young, Charming Anne & Audrey Russell, Versus "The Radio Doctor" and John Clements (HICHTS)

4.30—"Peters Chorus"—Presented by Arthur Turwell, (Studio)

6.00—"Unit Requests"—Linda Carter Calling—R.H.C. Signals, R.A.F. Kai Tak, (Studio)

6.55—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.00—"Old Story": "Love from Leighton Buzzard," (Studio)

6.15—"A Fine Old Family" (London Relay)

6.30—"It's Swinging,"

7.05—"Time for Music," (HICHTS Midland Light Orchestra)

7.30—Variety Boxbox—from the Cambridge Palace, London, (HICHTS)

8.00—"World News and News Analysis," (London Relay)

8.15—"A Fine Old Family," (Studio)

9.00—"Echoes from the Theatre," (London Relay)

9.15—"Weather Report,"

9.30—"Cantonese" (Studio)

9.45—"Interlude,"

10.00—"Cabaret," (Studio)

10.15—"Cantonese" (Studio)

10.30—"A Mystery," (Studio)

10.45—"Cantonese" (Studio)

11.00—"Radio News Reel," (London Relay)

11.15—"Weather Report,"

11.30—"Interlude,"

11.45—"Goodnight Music,"

God Save the King.

11.50—"Close Down."

Scouts attend conference

(By our Scout Correspondent)

Under the direction of the Deputy Colony Commissioner for Scouts, Mr. F.E.C.C. Quah, the first of a series of monthly conferences took place recently at St. Joseph's College.

Mr. Quah, as active with the Association as he is with the Defence Corps, decided quite rightly, that the only effective method of ensuring the complete education of a Scout in a Troop was by primarily educating those in charge. This system may have been in common with the old Army principle of "Give hell to the man immediately below you and you can rely on him to pass it on."

Under the application of this very effective system, 13 Scoutmasters found themselves formed up in a small Troop and under instruction from chosen Instructors. Mr. Quah lectured for 20 minutes on the manifold duties of Scout Officers and how to evade the many pitfalls which lay in their paths. All points were carefully tabulated on a blackboard, notes on the lecture were issued and ample time was left for questions.

Following on Mr. Quah's lecture the Commissioner for H.Q., Capt. J. Hendram F.Z. S. gave a short talk on "Smartness in Scouting" with emphasis on uniform and the correct way of wearing it. After this the class found themselves carrying out the basic principles of Scout drill on the College parade ground under Captain Headlam, and aquitted themselves well.

The last period of the conference was spent dealing with miscellaneous questions though it was officially denied that one Commissioner asked how to light a fire by rubbing two Boy Scouts together. It was decided that the next conference would take place at La Salle College on July 29.

Present at the conference were Mr. F. E. C. C. Quah, Deputy Colony Commissioner, Captain J. Hendram F.Z. S. H.Q. Commissioner, Rev. Brother Cassian, Commissioner for Kowloon, Mr. Hon. Assistant Deputy Camp Chief, Mrs. Lorna Sze, D.C. M. Hon. Che. Hoy D.S.M. Raymond Yue D.S.M. Rev. Brother Cronan 1st H.R. Troop, Mr. Law D.S.M. Lai Kim Hung D.S.M. Stephen Wong D.S.M. J. Ozorio D.S.M. and Mr. Tanner, District Rover Scout Leader.

Hearing of bribery charge postponed.

The hearing of the bribery charge against Henry Tang, fixed for yesterday, has been postponed to August 2, of 11.30 a.m. before Mr. J. Reynolds at Central.

Henry Tang, alias Shul, described as the Manager of the Hong Kong Chinatown Travel Service, of 147 Connaught Road Central, was charged with offering a bribe of \$1,000 to Sub-Inspector Runbelow, of the Hong Kong Police Force, on June 21.

It was alleged that defendant did corruptly give Sub-Inspector Runbelow \$1,000, as an inducement to him to endeavour to obtain early approval of an application for a Hong Kong entry permit submitted by the Immigration Office by defendant.

Defendant is on bail of \$10,000, to be cash and held security.

Defence case opens in conspiracy trial

(Continued from Page 3)

Addressing the jury, Mr. d'Almada said the story begins by an interview between first accused and some Chinese on May 7 and 8. Mr. Silva will say he first met these persons at 12.30 midnight on Sunday the 7th.

Counsel here explained that though it might seem strange to the jury that a solicitor should meet his clients at that hour, evidence has been given to show that first accused was one-man firm, was habitually very busy, and had to spend most of his time in the Courts.

At that interview, Mr. d'Almada was introduced to the first accused by J. E. Chen (the latter name having been found marked in an envelope containing money in Mr. Silva's safe by the police later on, according to the prosecution).

One Mr. Lee also came along with Mr. Choy to see first accused. Mr. Choy wanted to engage his services in the defence of a Chinese actress involved in a motor car accident which caused the death of one man.

Mr. Silva then naturally questioned Mr. Choy in regard to the case. First accused was told by Mr. Choy that the lady in question was in hospital.

Mr. Choy replied that he was making inquiries about the case on behalf of the lady.

Counsel went on to say that Mr. Silva was further told that the lady was a fully competent driver who had not undergone a driving test. Following on that came the question from Mr. Silva as to who had taught the woman to drive at which Mr. Choy replied by mentioning some Chinese, and Mr. Cowle's name.

First accused jotted down notes on the subject.

Mr. d'Almada said Mr. Silva will say he was informed further that Mr. Cowle was willing to give evidence in the case, and that by reason of this information, he wrote the name "Cowle" down in his notes and underlined it as a reminder for himself to get in touch with Mr. Cowle.

The next day Mr. Silva was engaged all day long in a Kowloon Court case. During lunchtime, he rang up Mr. Cowle from the Magistracy, asking him if he could come to his office and see him about a traffic accident.

Mr. Cowle replied that he was too busy attending to pupils all day, whereupon Mr. Silva eventually suggested meeting him at the Peninsula Hotel for lunch the next day—the 9th.

Counsel went on to say that on the evening of the 8th, Mr. Silva went to see the business he had brought him, he was asking first accused to spend \$1,000 "as a present for his girl." Mr. Silva agreed to this.

First accused then saw Mr. Choy and discussed the question of costs in the case, and it was agreed that \$4,000 would be paid to Mr. Silva as costs on the 11th.

Mr. d'Almada stated that from the time of his first being consulted on Cheung Dik-chan's case until May 17, Mr. Silva did not meet second accused. They met through the introduction of Mr. Choy at the latter's club that evening.

During the next few days, first accused considered various aspects of the case, for the purpose of which he had made out a rough diagram drawn for him by Mr. Choy of the scene of the accident.

And from further information, he came to the conclusion that to attempt a defence of the lady would be not worthwhile, and that the best that could be done for her would be to make a plea of mitigation," counsel asserted.

Continuing, Mr. d'Almada said Mr. Silva made subsequent attempts to see the woman, but was told by Mr. Choy that she was still not well enough. On May 27, Mr. Silva was seen by J. E. Chen, who warned him about Mr. Choy. Chen told first accused that having brought Mr. Choy to see him, he felt under obligation to warn him to be careful of what witnesses Mr. Choy might be bringing to see him, because he had a suspicion that "all might not be well with him."

On the 30th, second accused came to see Mr. Silva in his office. Having previous been informed that Mr. Choy had left the Colony, Mr. Silva told this to Mr. Tam, adding that he would not have anything to do with Mr. Cowle until the truth of his information could be checked.



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"RUYB" 5th Aug. 6th Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN" 9th Sept.

JAPAN

ARRIVALS SAILINGS

"RUYB" 3rd Aug. 16th Aug.
"TJIKAMPEK" 3rd Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN" 3rd Sept.

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"MEERKERK" early Oct.

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JAPAN

ARRIVALS SAILINGS

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"MEERKERK" early Oct.

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m.v. "MINDORO" 23rd Aug.

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"GEORGE LUCKENBACH"	India, Ceylon	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	San Francisco & Los Angeles via Kobe & Nagoya
"FLYING DRAGON"	San Francisco	Aug. 5	Aug. 10	San Francisco & Los Angeles via China
"CONTEST"	San Francisco	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Dry Cargo Eastbound

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WORLD BANK BROADENS
INTERNATIONAL LOANS

Washington July 28.

The lending programme of the World Bank, which already has played a major role in the post-war economic revival of the Western World, is being broadened under the direction of Eugene R. Black, the bank's president. Since starting operations June 25, 1946, the bank has made 20 loans to member countries totaling \$803,645,000 and ranging from \$2,300,000 to Finland to \$250,000,000 to France.

Until recently, World Bank loans predominantly have been in dollars simply because borrowers had to rely on U.S. manufacturers—who had to be paid in dollars—for most of the things they needed.

Now producers in other countries are able to offer many heretofore scarce items. Borrowers often ask that loans be made in Swiss francs, Dutch guilder or some currency other than dollars. In response to the growing demand, Mr. Black has recommended to member countries that they authorize the bank to use for loan purposes currencies other than dollars, now deposited with the bank.

Under the articles of agreement of the World Bank, signed at Bretton Woods, N.H., in July, 1944, each participating country contributed a designated sum, of which 18 per cent was in the currency of the participant. Two per cent was in gold or US dollars. The remaining 80 per cent of each subscription is subject to call by the bank "only when required to meet obligations of the bank."

Thirteen countries now have authorized the bank to use their 18 per cent in the making of loans, subject to approval by the country whose currency is to be used.

Saving dollars

These countries include the United States, which authorized the bank to use its entire subscription of \$3,175,000,000, and the United Kingdom. Others are Belgium, Costa Rica, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Paraguay.

The ability of bank member countries to borrow currencies other than dollars and to buy the goods they need with currencies other than dollars makes possible the saving of scarce US dollars. It has been the world-wide scarcity of dollars in the post-war period that has made it so difficult to make the necessary economic adjustments.

This shortage, plus foreign exchange restrictions in virtually every country, and the development of the cold war has kept the World Bank from realizing the actual goals set for it at Bretton Woods.

Big lender.

Instead of being a guarantor of loans by private agencies, such as banks, the bank has become itself one of the biggest lenders in the world, since it is able and willing in a time of uncertainty to face risks avoided by private lenders.

This change in the bank's role was cited by the National Advisory Council in a recent report to President Truman and to Congress.

Noting the provision of the articles of agreement that au-

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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godown for examination by Consignees, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, at 10 a.m. on August 2, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after August 4, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented on or before August 28, 1950, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be affected.

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Agents

Hong Kong, July 20, 1950.

New York
Stock
Exchange

New York, July 27. The stock market advanced briskly today and held all or most of the gains through the day. Flant prices were a few cents to around \$2 a share. Steels sparked a rise with the motor group a close second. Rubber shares were also well into the plus, as were utilities, rails, and radio-television.

Business was brisk through the day. Turnover hit a rate of 2,300,000 shares. An optimistic comment on the Korean war by General Douglas MacArthur inspired some buying. So did the President's statement that he sees no necessity now for wage, price and manpower controls.

Higher prices were paid for U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Jones and Laughlin, Crucible Steel, Inland Steel, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, American Woolen, General Motors, Chrysler, Sinclair Oil, Boeing, Dow Chemical, United Aircraft, Radio Corporation and DuPont.

Gains for steel ran to around \$2 a share.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 74.66; 20 Industrials 206.37; 15 Rail. 61.31; 10 Utilities 37.50.

Closing quotations:

Adams Express 20 1/4

Alaska Jneau 2 1/2

American Smelting 55 1/4

Boeing 100

Canadian Pacific 40

Chrysler 40

Colgate 40 1/2

Commercial Solvent 17

Corn Products 64

Du Pont 70 1/2

Eastman Kodak 40 1/2

Electric Light & Power 45 1/2

General Motors 81 1/2

Goodrich 55 1/2

Homestake Mining 34

International Harvester 28 1/2

J. I. Case 41

Johns Manville 37 1/2

Kennecott Copper 62 1/2

Montgomery Ward 22 1/2

National Distillers 64

New York Central 14 1/2

Packard Motors 4

Pan American Airways 19 1/2

Pennsylvania R.R. 10 1/2

Radio Corp. 10 1/2

Republic Steel 37 1/2

Reynolds Tobacco 38 1/2

Schenley 37 1/2

Sears, Roebuck 32 1/2

Shell Oil 65

Socney Vacuum 21 1/2

Southern Pacific 61

Standard Brands 21

Oil of Calif. 69 1/2

Oil of N. J. 75 1/2

Studebaker 27 1/2

Union Bag 20 1/2

Carbide 42 1/2

US Rubber 45

Steel 30 1/2

Westinghouse 31 1/2

Youngstown Sheet & Tube 61 1/2

Higher in the curb were Barium Steel, Breeze Corporation, Cities Service, Claude Neon, Electric Bond and Share,

Fansteel Metallurgical, Humble

Oil, Imperial Oil, Standard

Power, Translux, and Waltham

Watch were also higher.

U.S. Steel common recovered

from the disappointment caused

by failure of the Directors to increase the dividend when they met into on Tuesday, despite the fact that profits for the second quarter were the highest in the Company's history.

The steel industry has been

operating at top speed most of

the year, and profits statements

<p

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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"YONNAX" ... Europe ... 31st July
"CHAMPOILLON" ... Marseilles via Manila ... 6th Aug.

SAILINGS TO

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
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"LA MARSEILLAISE" ... Yokohama & Kobe ... 18th Aug.
"LA MARSEILLAISE" ... Marseilles via Manila ... 29th Aug.

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"SAINT MARCOU" ... " " " ... 15th Sept.
"YANG TSE" ... " " " ... 12th Oct.
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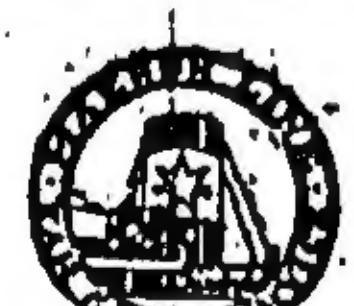
M.V. "VINGNES" ... Due about 21st Aug. 1950.

SAILING FOR TAKAO

M.V. "VESTERØY" ... Sails about 6th Aug. 1950.

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AIR AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

Automedon (U & S) British 4852 tons
ex-Takao ... 31st July
Hans (Hans) British 475 tons
ex-Los Angeles (Los Angeles) British 475 tons
ex-Takao ... 1st Aug.
Juliana (U & S) British 2000 tons
ex-Singapore ... 1st Aug.
Cyclone (U & S) British 4882 tons
ex-U.K. ... 1st Aug.
Heinrich (Hans) (Jardine) ex-Tientsin
Hupel (Hans) (Johens) ex-Tientsin ... 1st Aug.
Takao (Hans) (Singapore) ... 1st Aug.

TODAY

Belushistan (Jardine) ex-Japan.

Bevernwick (Jardine) ex-U.K.

General Gordon (A.P.L.) ex-U.S.A.

Iakun (Jardine) ex-Japan.

Yuman (U & S) ex-Singapore.

TONIGHT

Alawal (Wallen) ex-U.K.

Chomong (Jardine) ex-Tientsin.

Grete Maersk (Johens) ex-U.S.A.

Pro. Pierce (A.P.L.) ex-Pacific Coast.

Shipping Departures

YESTERDAY

Antes (U & S) for Singapore.

Hai Hien (Thermon) for Keelung.

Hans (Hans) for Tientsin.

Iakun (Jardine) for Keelung.

Mount Davis (A.P.L.) for Djakarta.

Spannopus (E.A.) for Haiphong.

TODAY

Antes (U & S) for Singapore.

Hai Hien (Thermon) for Keelung.

Hans (Hans) for Tientsin.

Mount Davis (A.P.L.) for Haiphong.

Spannopus (E.A.) for Haiphong.

TONIGHT

Automedon (U & S) for U.K.

Bevernwick (Los Angeles) for U.K.

General Gordon (A.P.L.) for Pacific Coast.

Hupel (Hans) (Johens) for U.K.

Takao (Hans) (Singapore) for U.K.

Vessels in Port

Alavosky (Far East) ... 31st July

Automedon (U & S) ... 31st July

Any (Metro) ... 31st July

A. Farhart (Molles) ... 31st July

Barin (Hans) ... 31st July

Bevernwick (Los Angeles) ... 31st July

Heinrich (Hans) ... 31st July

Hupel (Hans) (Johens) ... 31st July

Iakun (U & S) ... 31st July

Indonesia (Wallen) ... 31st July

Juliana (Wallen) ... 31st July

Mount Davis (A.P.L.) ... 31st July

Navidad (Wallen) ... 31st July

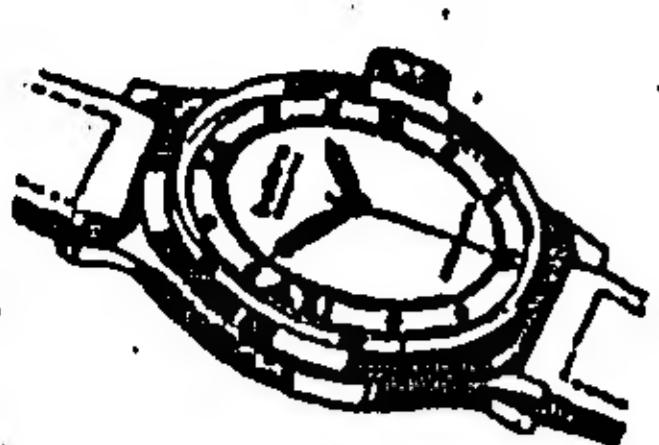
Neptun (U & S) ... 31st July

Reliance (Wallen) ... 31st July

Spelunker (Wallen) ... 31st July

Takao (Hans) (Singapore) ... 31st July

Takao (Hans) (Takao) ... 31st July



BUREN
THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1950.

DURHAM FORCE DRAW WITH WEST INDIES

Sunderland, July 27.

The West Indies were held to a draw in their two-day match with Durham County here today. The County, playing against nine bowlers tried by the tourists, scored 203 runs for four wickets when set to score 427 runs for victory in about two and a half hours—an almost impossible task.

HKFC hold annual meeting

More than 80 people attended the annual meeting of the Hong Kong Football Club last night when the Chairman, Mr. Skinner, announced plans for increasing the capacity of the football ground to accommodate more than 14,000 people.

This constitutes more than a 20 per cent increase in the present stands capacity.

In addition to this proposal two other schemes were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Recreation and sports facilities of the present Club site are to be greatly improved during the coming year.

The Causeway Bay stadium site is to be studied with a view to the soonest possible expansion and construction.

It was pointed out that the expansion of the present stadium to a capacity of 14,000 will be done with the assistance of the HKFA.

The meeting unanimously elected two men to life membership in the Club last night. They are Mr. W. Gerard and Mr. J. Selby.

Sir Arthur More was again elected President. The Vice-President for the coming year is to be Colonel H. B. L. Dowsbiggin.

The following are the other elected officers:

Chairman: Mr. Skinner Honorary Secretary: Mr. L. Young, Honorary Treasurer: Mr. D. Black, Soccer Captain: Mr. S. Mullen, Vice-Captain: Mr. Blackford.

Two representatives for the soccer side were also chosen for the committee. They are Mr. J. Watson and Mr. I. Urquhart.

Captain of the rugby team will be Mr. E. M. Corrall, with Mr. Docklund acting as Vice-Captain.

The two representatives of the rugby section for the committee are Mr. J. Rodman and Mr. N. Turner.

Mr. A. Roberts and Mr. Mansell will represent the bowlers.

Auditors of the association will continue to be Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

Earlier the West Indies had declared at 214 runs for four wickets, after they had not enforced the follow-on.

This gave Tresslair the chance to complete his second century of the match and when he had just reached the 100 Goddard declared.

Durham, all out for 163, were 212 behind on the first innings and marked being let off the follow-on by getting Stollmeyer's wicket before the West Indies had opened the score.

This was Stollmeyer's second "duck" of the game and, as in the first innings, it was the second ball of Jackson's first over which got him.

Scores:

WEST INDIES: 1st Innings 375

DURHAM: 1st Innings ... 103

WEST INDIES: 2nd Innings

Stollmeyer, c. Austin b. Jackson 0

Marshall, b. Carey 31

Tresslair, not out 100

Walcott, b. Owen 67

Williams, b. Owen 10

Jones, not out 2

Extras 4

Total: (for 4 decl.) 214

Fall of wickets: 1-0, 2-02, 3-177, 4-203.

Bowling:

O M R W

Jackson 8 0 42 0

Carry 10 0 48 0

Laidlow 0 0 52 0

Owen 7 1 53 2

Hall 4 0 15 0

Byes 1, leg-byes 2, no-balls 1

(byes 1, leg-byes 2, no-balls 1)

Total (for 4) 214

Fall of wickets: 1-110, 2-102, 3-109 and 4-109.

Bowling:

O M R W

Pierre 0 0 0 0

Jones 0 0 0 0

Gomez 0 0 23 0

Walcott 0 0 20 2

Stollmeyer 0 0 23 0

Carry, not out 0 0 0 0

Extras 22

Total (for 4) 203

Fall of wickets: 1-110, 2-102, 3-109 and 4-109.

Bowling:

O M R W

Pierre 0 0 0 0

Jones 0 0 0 0

Gomez 0 0 23 0

Walcott 0 0 20 2

Stollmeyer 0 0 23 0

Carry 0 0 40 0

Tresslair 0 0 10 0

Roe 0 0 10 0

Byes 10, leg-byes 3.—Reuter.

Phillies, Tigers cling to leads

New York, July 27.

The Philadelphia Phillies and Detroit Tigers today clung to their leads in the major league pennant races with important afternoon victories.

Left fielder Stan Musial's 30-game hitting streak came to an end but his St. Louis Cardinals teammates blasted five Brooklyn pitchers and fashioned an easy 13-3 triumph in the National League today. Musial went hitless in five times at bat.

Left hander Curt Simmons, who leaves on Saturday for two weeks National Guard training, pitched his 14th win of the season for the Philadelphia Phillies, getting a 13-3 decision over the Chicago Cubs.

Cincinnati and New York were idle.

Veteran pitcher Dizzy Trout turned back the Boston Red Sox 5-1 and protected the Detroit Tigers' slender American League lead.

Four double plays helped Trout out of trouble.

Centre fielder Sam Chapman botched in four runs with a homer and a double to help the Philadelphia Athletics to a 7-3 win from Cleveland.

Athletics pitcher Lou Brissie had a shutout until the ninth. Chicago and Washington split a doubleheader.

The White Sox came back to take the second game 6-3 after losing the opener 3-2.

Trained and published for the *CHINA MAIL*—LONDON, by THE CHINA MAIL LTD., 100, QUEEN'S ROAD, KOWLOON, HONG KONG.

Team for Australia picked

London, July 27.

F. R. Brown, of Northamptonshire, will captain the MCC touring cricketers in Australia and New Zealand next winter, it was announced today.

The following players have been invited to tour Australia and New Zealand with the Marylebone Cricket Club party this coming winter:

F. R. Brown (Northamptonshire) captain;

Reg Simpson (Nottinghamshire);

Trevor Bailey (Essex);

John Davies (Middlesex);

Alec Bedser (Middlesex);

G. Evans (Kent);

Cyril Washbrook (Lancashire);

Eric Hollies (Warwickshire);

Douglas Wright (Kent);

Gilbert Parkhouse (Glamorgan);

Len Hutton (Yorkshire); and

Denis Compton (Middlesex).—Reuter.

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